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My Little Woman.

Would the diamond seem such a peerless gem
  If it measured one foot round?
Would the rose leaf yield such a sweet perfume
  If it covered yards of ground?
Would the dewdrops seem so clear and pure
  If the dew like rain should fall?
Or the little woman be half so great
  If she were six feet tall?

'Tis the hand as soft as the nestling bird
  That grips with the grip of steel,
'Tis the voice as sweet as the summer wind
  That rules without appeal.
And the warrior, scholar, the saint and sage
  May fight, and plan, and pray,
The world will wag to the end of time
  In the little woman's way.

Why He Kissed the Baby.

I watched as they stood together there,
  And I couldn't help pausing to wonder
If he, with his wealth and stylish air,
  Would marry that widow down yonder.
She did look pretty, and happy too;
  (If I were a man I'd love her!)
Her hair shone like gold, and her eyes were
  As the summer skies above her;
Her baby sat crowing upon her knee,
  A bright little year-old prattler;
And now if I tell what I saw that day,
  You must never call me a tattler.
I saw him stoop down, close, close to her face,
  I was almost too curious, maybe,
I thought he was going to kiss her, I'm sure,
  But he only kissed the baby.

I saw him again, as he came one day,
  And they went to the church together;
I watched from my window over the way,
  'Twas beautiful, sunshiny weather.
She had a pink dress and a bonnet of white—
  She didn't wear black any longer.
As all this burst forth on my wondering sight,
  Curiosity kept growing stronger;
And so I just put on my bonnet and shawl
  And went down, although 'twas hot;
The church door was open, and when I got there
  The parson had just tied the knot.
I'm sure I don't know how it all came about,
  But it might have been just this way, maybe:
I think that sometimes he made a mistake,
  And kissed her instead of the baby.

AN ILLUSION.

If Lefebvre's two sisters and his aunts had not treated the whole thing so superciliously, and his cousin Laura, in spite of her generous behavior, had not every now and then looked large-eyed disapproval, very lively it would have come to nothing long before. But of course those women, and a host of other female relations, were not going to be wiser than he Lucian Lefebvre, captain of the engineers and colonel by brevet, stationed at the capital, and guardian of the nation's citadel—dancing duty, Bell called it.

"Introduced to that doll?" said Bell, when he came up to them, at the secretary's, proposing the introduction. Bell was the married sister; Helen was unmarried, and a little *passee*, but a person of dignity. "Why, does she talk?"

"Quite a pretty piece of mechanism," said his aunt. "Very well put together."

Lefebvre looked at them in amazement and indignation. "Really," said he, "it is wonderful what women are made of."

"Not this one," said Helen, deliberately putting up her glass. "She is false from the crown of her head to the sole of her foot. How can you be so taken in? I don't know what you are made of Lucian, to think of introducing such a creature to your sisters, nor how she made her way here."

He was just turning on his heel in speechless anger, but remembering he had left the side of the lady in dispute for the avowed purpose of bringing his sisters to her, he exclaimed: "Whatever she is, some of you must come with me and be presented to her, as I am here for that purpose, and I will not have her insulted."

"Indeed!" said Helen, looking over the top of her fan into infinite space, but not stirring.

"I will go, Lucian," said Laura, who had not spoken. "Come, Bell, help me out."

"Well, Laura, for a little goose! However I will never desert a companion in arms. Do you suppose she has observed our council of war?" as they moved off beside Lucian, with his chin well in the air. "She is a fine picture. A person should go on the stage that can make up as well as that. I should like to see her in the privacy of her midnight retirement. How old should you think? Forty?"

"Forty!" cried Lucian. "I heard her myself arranging for a picnic on her twenty-third birthday."

How touching! In the life to come. Her twenty-third! She'll never see her forty-third again in this life."

"Bell!"

"Oh yes, Lucian; if you choose to force unwelcome acquaintance on your family, at least they must enjoy freedom of opinion concerning it. The very set the woman is with speaks for her. Good evening, general. What a crush! All because of this young Russian hero—a beauty, isn't he? Ah, you too are making for the cynosure, I see; all the world is being presented. It will never do not to follow the fashion."

And directly Lucian was presenting his sister, Mrs. Garnier, and his cousin, Miss Laura Nelson; and Miss Nelson had behaved exactly as Lucian wished; and although he could never have said what was wanting in Mrs. Garnier's behavior, he knew that a challenge of defiance was in her very air, and that her mere manner had told the other woman what she thought of her. Perhaps Bell presumed that that was the way to manage him. He would shortly let her know.

Colonel Lefebvre came clattering down stairs next morning, his horse waiting at the door.

"Whither bound, Lucian?" cried Helen, from the library.

"To ride with Mrs. De Berrian."

"Oh, your new widow," she said, gayly. "Have you called yet? No? How very accommodating in her to ride with you first!"

"She is not a punctilious fool," he muttered, drawing on his glove.

"Certain punctilios," put in Aunt Susan, "are only self-respect."

"If you will go and call with me, Nell," said Lucian, "I've no doubt she will postpone the ride."

"Now, Lucian dear, you know I hate not to gratify you," said Helen. "But really the last thing Bell said was that it would not do. She should not call, nor, could I, if for nothing else, for little Laura's sake, who is too young and innocent to have anything to do—"

"Just as you please," he said, angrily, and had slammed the door behind him. You can imagine his surprise when, as he reined his horse up at the steps of the house where Mrs. De Berrian was visiting, he saw his cousin Laura coming down with Mrs. Vaughn, a leader of the fashions, with whom she sometimes went out; for Laura was an heiress, and but little gainsaid in her wishes.

"I thought you would like to have me," Laura said, timidly looking up with her brown eyes, as he dismounted. She never did have any spirit.

"It is just like you, Laura," he said fervently.

"I—I don't think you will admire her so much by daylight," she said, again timidly; and he had laughed and handed her into the carriage and disappeared before she knew she had ventured to say so much.

But a more judicious curtain had been dropped within the drawing-room; and as Mrs. De Berrian sat pensively leaning her head on her hand that bore a gleaming sapphire, a dark curl straying over the contour of the white hand set in its lace ruff, and the damask shadow of a great vase of roses on the table, taller than herself, falling round her, Colonel Lefebvre thought that he did admire Mrs. De Berrain quite as much by daylight—although it occurred to him later that Bell would have called it rose-light or curtain-light instead. He was confirmed in his admiration before he left her. He was not sure but that by the time he saw Mrs. De Berrian again he should be really in love with her. And his little cousin Laura? Well, thank Heaven, he could afford to marry where he chose.

She was rather an enchanting woman after her kind. "I will tell you about her," said Laura to her cousins, when she had endured their reproaches. "She makes it a vital point to please—in her person, her manner, her voice. Her face can only afford smiles, so she never resents, not even such a look as Bell's. She was charmingly dressed. She is visiting people just on the verge of society, Mrs. Vaughn says, but she doesn't seem to belong to them. It is my belief that she has had money, run through nearly all of it, and that is her last throw for station and a husband."

"Laura, where in the world," cried her displeased aunt, "did you pick up such"—

"French novels," said Bell, who had run over. "I must say, Laura, I think you took a great deal on yourself. Now she will return the call."

"She—she would like to be respectable," stammered Laura. "And you know very well that if you want Lucian to go and marry such a woman out of hand, you have only to persecute her."

"Persecute her! You do use select terms. We let her alone—which you had better have done."

"I—I didn't want Lucian to be mortified."

"So you mortify us."

And by the time Lucian came home, Laura was in a flood of tears, and sobbed out, in reply to his amazed inquiry: "Oh, they are abusing me so!" And then every one laughed at the idea of their abusing little Laura, the darling of the house.

"Well, well, Laura," said he. "I'll not abuse you. I invite you to our picnic to-morrow to Great Falls. Mrs. De Berrian will chaperon you."

"Mrs. De Berrian!" rose the chorus.

"Madam Arroyo, the Spanish minister's wife, invites her."

"Well, to be sure," said Bell, catching her suspended breath, "nobody knows anything about her either—an adventuress, all the legation say."

"The Count Zara escorts her. I suppose nobody knows anything about him."

The Austrian attache—yes, he hit Nell hard then, he thought. "And the young Russian duke that enchanted you so—"

"Oh, men, all of them!"

"Very fine men, and some of the finest ladies at the capital. I'll take care of you, Laura, if you'll go."

"I'll go, Lucian."

"Perhaps she'd best," said Bell to Helen, at the door. "I shouldn't let him out of my sight, if I were she."

It was a month later when Bell ran over one evening, as usual, now the gayeties were so few, and sat talking gloomily with Helen.

"I never would have believed it of our Lucian," said she. "All but engaged, as he was, to Laura, and with her fortune, that would have just doubled his own, and she so gentle—and now perfectly lost and infatuated over this French doll."

"I can't imagine that it is the same brother who turned pale when we came down with carmine on our cheeks the day after we first saw the French play, and who expostulated with us so."

"Our turn now."

"He would have made Laura such a good husband," said one.

"But now this demoralizing woman"—

And while they were bemoaning his decline and fall, the subject of their complaint was whirling away in a palace-car, surrounded by wraps and rugs and lunch baskets and periodicals and French candy and Mrs. De Berrian, the waxlights shining softly down from above on the charming picture the lady made, as, having removed her hat, she leaned back among her cushions under the shelter of the rose-colored scarf passed over her dark curls. Mrs. De Berrian had been summoned to New York on important business; Colonel Lefebvre had suddenly found that he had business there too. Mrs. De Berrian perhaps meant to give him some business before he returned. Neither of them was aware that behind the curtains of a neighboring section, whose births had been made up and occupied just as the train started, reposed one of his aunts and his cousin Laura.

If simply an infatuation over mere beauty were in case, no one could marvel at Colonel Lefebvre's infatuation. By candle-light at night, behind a veil outdoors, in the dim, deep-curtained drawing-room, Mrs. De Berrian was worthy a painter's pencil—delicate features, scarlet lips, deep dimples, penciled brows, the sparkle of teeth, the soft dark glow of great eyes, the snowiness of the forehead under multitudinous waves of shadowy hair—beauty could hardly be better imaged forth, although possibly one might tire of it, and of the set, unvarying smile, for all its sweetness. Lucian had not tired of it yet; once or twice there had crossed his mind a suspicion that its owner was not altogether a woman of high principle, but whether he had put the thought away as treasonable, or had felt with a not unusual masculine vanity that he could change all that, or had not just then cared so much for high principle, it did not hinder his own color from mounting when he looked at hers, or his pulse from quickening when this woman touched his hand.

As for Mrs. De Berrian, she was beginning to feel a tolerable assurance that at last her pendulous position on "the verge of society" was to be exchanged for the fixed and solid station of a mem er of the Lefebvre family, with all their wealth and rank, their respectability, consideration, and friends. And when it should be—why, then she meant to show the women in that family who she was!

It came near being a settled fact that night as they rolled comfortably along, almost all the rest of the car behind their curtains, the soft light, half gloom, half light, falling softly on the lovely face, a setting moon traveling with them and looking in at the window at every turn. Colonel Lefebvre had changed his seat for one at the lady's side, that the sleepers might not be troubled by their voices—his voice, rather, for it was he that talked; she listened, with the lovely smile, the musical word. His arm lay along the back of the seat, his face was bending over hers; her great eyes were cast up at him in the dim light; her lips seemed to tremble. He was noting the gentle rise and fall of her breath, the charm of every outline of the beautiful head resting on that hand with its gleaming sapphire, aware of a strange quick throb with the thought, half a certainty, half a fear, that all this was doubtless his should he choose to take possession—

"Tickets!" said some one at his elbow—the conductor, who had come aboard at the last station, and who mistook them for a portion of the gay party that had been taken on with himself.

It broke the spell for that night. Colonel Lefebvre started to find how late it was, and went away to his birth, leaving Mrs. D. Berrian, ill pleased, to order the porter about as he made up her own.

Colonel Lefebvre woke very early on the next morning from his fitful slumber, restless with feeling and with heat, and looking from his window, saw that they were rolling along the green flats of New Jersey. Then he half parted his curtains, and took an observation down the car. Some one was up before him—some young girl; he could not see plainly, with all the obstruction of drapery. There was a familiar fling of a scarf. Good gracious! was that his cousin Laura? The sight of her made him fall back on his pillow and begin to recall the events of the evening before. It was just then that some one came rustling by his closed curtains—a lady who wished to make her toilette before the rest of the car was astir. The sound stopped short; the person did not go on. Instinctively Colonel Lefebvre glanced through the crack of his curtains. A netting of the lady's fringe had caught on the hook of some projecting valise—the porter was disengaging it—an oldish, frowzy sort of woman. One uplifted hand grasped the curtain for support; upon it shone a gleaming sapphire. The drops started out on his forehead. Was it—Impossible! He sat up and glared at her. She held a toilette-case in her other hand. She was making for the little dressing-room. There was the same bronze green luster silk, the same black lace about the throat, the lapel of the same rosy scarf of woolen gauze had been that instant thrown up from her face. But that face! No; it was an absurdity. And yet— It had been a horridly hot night; the best of paint would run; the best of powder would cake and roll off; the penciling of brows would rub all about; the pigment that so darkened and increased the eye would smear here and there raggedly. What had happened to that mouth? Or was there no mouth there. There were no teeth there; they were in her hand. The dimples—they were two long furrows; the scarlet of the mouth had somehow streaked them. And as for the dropping curls—they were dropping off. The beautiful Adelaide De Berrian had gone out like the blown flame of a candle, and left only the ashes—had left only a worn and withered woman with white lips, and a wrinkled pallor that was blotched and bleared, whose face had a mask, "whose mother was her painting.'

"'False from the crown of her head to the sole of her foot,'" he repeated, in Helen's words, and shut his eyes; and there sat Laura, brown-eyed and fair, with her smooth hair, a little Madonna of a face, as he opened them again. An hour afterward, the other women of the car having clamored in vain the last third of that time for admittance, an elegant lady issued from the dressing-room, crimped and curled and powdered, a blooming, smiling picture, seated herself in her re-arranged section, and awaited her cavalier. She waited a long while. While she was in the dressing-room that cavalier had stepped off the t ain at Elizabeth.

As Colonel Lefebvre sat in his aunt's room in the Brevoort that night, he replied to her query concerning his gloom: "Let me be. I have a right to be a little disturbed. I have lost a friend. I have escaped a terrible danger. I have found an invaluable possession that I had mislaid. What did you bring Laura here for? Her summer finery? I am going to take her a long drive in the park to-morrow morning. Say, Aunt Maria, don't you make any purchases till we come back. And, Aunt Maria, don't you think it would be stealing a fine march on them all at home if Laura and I went back on one ticket"—

"One ticket?"

"Well, no, not exactly. Husbands and wives are not one financially, are they? Railways haven't any sentiment."
—*Harpers' Bazar.*

Love's Defiance.

Mr. Charles Reiche is a well known importer of wild animals and one of the principal owners of the New York Aquarium and of the one at Coney Island. He is reputed to be worth $1,000,000, and his residence at Hoboken is probably the finest in Hudson county. It is situated at the corner of Tenth and River streets. The grounds are elaborately laid out and border the Elysian Fields. Mr. Reiche had among the members of his family a very pretty daughter, aged seventeen. He had lavished large sums upon the education of this young lady, who is a fine linguist and very proficient musician. Miss Reiche some time since formed the acquaintance of a Mr. Gustave Kessner, a clerk in a New York mercantile house and recipient of a salary of $3,000 per year. Mr. Kessner is something of a beau, well educated and of pleasing manners. He is of medium height, a blonde, with curling hair and mustache. With the pretty Miss Reiche Mr. Kessner soon became a great favorite, and they grew to be so much together that the neighbors believed him to be her accepted suitor. When at last Kessner told his love Miss Reiche softly murmured an acquiescent response to his pleading, and they were for a time very happy, at least this is to be supposed. But just at the critical moment Mr. Reiche appeared and ordered the young man to leave the house and to darken its portals no more. Mr. Kessner left the angry father and his tearful lady love, and on the next morning he might have been seen pacing the deck of a Hoboken ferryboat on his way to business, looking as calm and collected as though nothing had happened. Arrived at the house where he was employed he walked straight to the private office of the senior member of the firm and asked a leave of absence for a month. The same day Kessner, it is alleged, purchased tickets for Europe for two, and since then no trace of his whereabouts can be found. Strangely enough Miss Reiche disappeared from her father's house on the same day, and it is believed she married her Romeo, and that they are *en route* to the Rhineland to enjoy their honeymoon. The affair has been kept very quiet in Hoboken.—*N. Y. Herald.*

A Dog Bringing Up Chickens.

A little friend of ours, writes a correspondent, possesses, among other pets, a fine pointer dog and a couple of pet chickens that have been deserted by their mother. The other day he fell asleep while playing with the chickens. As he lay upon the floor, with his long, golden curls streaming out upon the carpet, the chickens nestled beneath them, as they would have nestled beneath their runaway mother. The pointer dog was near, and for some time had watched the proceedings with evident interest. Finally he approached the sleeper, poked the little chickens from beneath the curls, took them gently in his mouth, and carried them to his kennel. Their juvenile owner was much alarmed upon awakening and finding them gone. Alarm was changed first to surprise, and then to pleasure, upon discovering their whereabouts, and the gentle manner in which they were being cared for. The dog seemed perfectly carried away with fear, that all this was doubtless his fond affection for his charge. He would gently caress them, and look upon them with eyes beaming with tenderness. For three or four days the little chicks thus resided with their canine friend. At night they would repose beneath the hair of his paws, and during the day he was their constant companion—attending to their very wants with a human care and solicitude. Finally, this unnatural mode of existence seeming to disagree with them, the chickens were taken from their strange protector, much to the latter's sorrow. The dog's conduct could hardly be ascribed to instinct; he rather seemed to be impelled by a human impulse and affection.

Words of Wisdom.

It is the admirer of himself and not the admirer of virtue who thinks himself superior to others.

Ignorance, simple, helpless ignorance, is not to be imputed as a fault; but very often men are wilfully ignorant.

Men are found to be vainer on account of those qualities which they believe they have than of those which they really possess.

Wherever there is much to offend, there is much to pardon; and when there is anything to pardon, be assured there is something to love.

However many friends you have, do not neglect yourself. Though you have a thousand, not one of them loves you so much as you ought to love yourself.

The truly great consider first how they are to gain the approbation of God, and secondly that of their own consciences; having done this, they would then willingly conciliate the good opinion of their fellow men.

I look upon every man as a suicide from the moment he takes the dice box desperately in hand, and all that follows in his fatal career from that time he is only sharpening the dagger before he strikes it into his heart.

It s tho temper of a blade that must be the proof a good sword, and not the gilding of the hilt or the richness of the scabbard; so it is not his grandeur and possessions that make a man considerable, but his intrinsic merit.

No man can be the friend of another unless he loves that other better than himself; and to be able to love one another better than yourself is to empty yourself of selfishness that you become better toward all the world and in all relationships.

Like a morning dream, life becomes more and more bright the longer we live, and the reason of everything appears more clear. What has puzzled us before seems less mysterious, and the crooked paths look straighter as we approach the end.

It is no small commendation to man age a little well. He is a good wagoner who can turn in a little room. To live well in abundance is the praise of the estate, not the person. I will study more how to give a good account of my little than how to make it more.

Meanness and conceit are frequently combined in the same character; for he who, to obtain transient applause, can be indifferent to truth, and his own dignity, will be as little scrupulous about them if, subserviency, he can improve his condition in the world.

Knowledge of the world must be combined with study, for this, as well as better reasons; the possession of learning is always invidious, and it requires considerable tact to inform without a display of superiority, and to ensure esteem, as well as call forth admiration.

Garrulous men are commonly conceited, and they will be found (with very few exceptions) to be superficial as well. They who are in a hurry to tell what they do know, will be equally inclined, from the impulse of prevailing habits, to tell what they do not know.

Child-love and Faith.

The Virginia (Nev.) *Enterprise* says: About three years ago a gentleman of this city went East on a visit to his old home. One of his brothers there had a bright and beautiful little son, not yet two years of age. The boy—little Benny—soon became strongly and strangely attached to his "Uncle Ben, from Washoe," whose namesake he was. Uncle Ben often took the little fellow in his arms in the summer evenings, and, seated in the porch talked him to sleep. At such times he would point out the evening star, telling the boy that far, far away, just under that star, was his home. The child would look long at the star, then for as long gaze up in the face of his uncle, as though thinking of what a bright and beautiful place his home must be. At last the day came when Uncle Ben was to leave for his home in the far West. Little Benny knew this as well as any one about the house, and, with both eyes and ears, was on the alert. He would not allow his uncle to be a minute out of his sight. Several attempts on the part of Uncle Ben to steal away resulted in such fits of crying that he was obliged to return to soothe the child. However, the child wearied with crying and watching, at last fell asleep in his uncle's arms. When he awoke Uncle Ben was far away. Long the boy looked for his uncle, and often called his name. Many times of evenings he was found gazing earnestly at the bright star that stood as a guard over his uncle's home. As he grew, his love of the star deepened, and he talked more and more of it and of his uncle, both so far away at the edge of the sky. Even when three years had passed, and Benny was nearly five years old, his belief in the story told him by his uncle continued. Poor boy! another year was never added to his age. It was his fate to die a fearful death. By accident he was scalded over nearly his whole body and lived but four hours. He seemed to read in the faces of the dear ones about him that he must soon die. He bore his pain manfully, only uttering an occasional moan. As the shades of evening deepened he was seen to turn his face anxiously toward the window of his room. At last he asked: "Is it there—the star?" He was told that the star was there and shing brightly. Feebly he said: "Take me to the window." He was carried to the window. A smile lighted up his face as he said: "Now I can find the way to Uncle Ben—I can see his star!" He closed his eyes as though wearied. The smile faded out of his bed, and the light of his life had gone out and up to meet and mingle with that of the star he so long had watched and loved.

The Great Wall of China.

The great wall of China was measured in many places by Mr. Unthank, an American engineer, lately engaged on a survey for a Chinese railway. His measurements give the height at eighteen feet, and a width on top of fifteen feet. Every few hundred yards there is a tower twenty-four feet square, and from twenty to forty-five feet high. The foundation of the wall is of solid granite. Mr. Unthank brought with him a brick from the wall, which is supposed to have been made 200 years B. C. In building this immense stone fence to keep out the Tartars, the builders never attempted to avoid mountains or chasms to save expense. For 1,300 miles the wall goes over plain and mountain, and every foot of the foundation is in solid granite, and the rest of the structure solid masonry. In some places the wall is built up against the bank, or canons, or precipices, where there is a sheer descent of 1,000 feet. Small streams are arched over, but in the larger streams the wall runs to the water's edge, and a tower is built on each side. On the top of the wall there are breastworks, or defenses, facing in and out, so the defending force can pass from one tower to another without being exposed to an enemy from either side. To calculate the time of building or cost of this wall is beyond human skill. So far as the magnitude of the work is concerned, it surpasses everything in ancient or modern times of which there is any trace. The pyramids of Egypt are nothing compared to it.

AN IMAGINARY KINGDOM.

The Extraordinary Swindle of Paris Sharpers.

A Paris correspondent sends the following remarkable story to his paper: The unaccountable credulity of the honest has been for ages the patrimony of swindlers. One of the most extraordinary cases on record amazed and amused the correctional tribunal of Paris a couple of weeks ago. The ministers and followers of the innocent imaginary King of the Marianne islands have been in the dock for creating a kingdom, proclaiming a sovereign, and procuring financial advances, not so large but quite as swindling as Greek or Spanish loans.

Young Anthony Lanfrey is the son of an honest man near Grenoble, who plants cabbages and may be called a gardener. By the sweat of his brow, and the thrift of his wife, this old man was enabled to place his son at a school, where at seventeen years of age he was preparing to be a poor teacher. Last year a great letter, sealed with splendid armorial impressions, was presented at the academy for Anthony. It had come in the first instance to his father who was addressed in the missive as "royal highness," and informed him that a person of his name and family had immigrated a couple of hundred years ago to the Marianne islands, that a descendant had been long since called to the throne of the country, and that his last inheritor had recently died, leaving no male heir King Ferdinand had, moreover, made his last will and testament, which, with other State papers and decrees, was enclosed. At his majesty's recent death it was found by this will that he had left his kingdom and treasures to said Anthony, the son of Lanfrey the gardener, as his next male known relative, on condition that he, the Anthony, should marry the beautiful granddaughter of his majesty.

Though neither syntax nor orthography was really observed in the "Pragmatic Sanction," the family of Lanfrey took the affair in solemn earnest, and almost went mad with joy. There was, of course, a small difficulty about entering into possession; they had little or no money for the long journey.

The story had got to the ears of the public through the press, and a certain M. Lanfranchi, who has since disappeared, was the first to go down from Paris and put himself at the disposition of the new royal family. He declared himself ready to be the intermediary with capitalists to get a loan. As an anticipatory reward for his services, he was created a baron by Anthony I., and letters patent were passed nominating him grand chancellor of the kingdom. Another gentleman who accompanied the chancellor, by name Roth, was named minister of war; and one M. Peretti was enrolled and appointed captain of the body guard. A person named Bidot was chief of the gang. Since he was turned out of the church, thirty years ago—he is now over sixty—the old man has led an exceedingly improper life. Another of the three prisoners just tried is named Sabatier, a venerable swindler of seventy-six, and the third is a young fellow of twenty, by name Tategrain.

Bidot figured as Duke de Bouillon, primate of the islands, crown counselor, and grand cross of several orders. It is certain he went over to England to raise funds, and possibly it was not difficult for a noble foreigner with so many titles to have made more or less of a haul in London. Sabatier, being philosophical, aspired to no grand titles, and contented himself with placing on his card simply "The Grand Vicar of his Eminence the Bishop of Marianne." I think young Tategrain was named Duke of Saint Ange. Recollect that all this time the innocent Anthony fully believed in his garden.

When the Duke de Bouillon was in England, they say he fared sumptuously, and he wrote over to say that he had an interview with Queen Victoria, who consented to become Protectress of the Marianne kingdom! Several of the dupes, generally poor fellows, such as waiters at coffee houses who had small savings, gave evidence on the trial. It is said that the richer and shrewder persons who were swindled at home and abroad have not come forward, being ashamed of exposing their extrordinary credulity.

King Anthony was examined, and showed but little royalty in the witness-box, twisting his low, shabby hat with his fingers, and exhibiting the awkwardness of a provincial peasant. The prisoners sometimes laughed ready to split their sides when details were given of their artful duperies. They were graver when the court sentenced Bidot to five years' imprisonment, the venerable Sabatier to two years, and the youth Tategrain to fifteen months. Some of the most amusing confessions of the prisoners had reference to their distribution or sale of the ribbons and crosses of their imaginary order of knighthood.

It is whispered that there are newspaper men in Paris who have been seen sporting King Anthony's ribbon in their button holes.

Crime in France.

The statistics relating to the administration of criminal law in France during the year 1875 have just been made public. The number of persons tried at the assizes during the year 1875 amounted to 4,703, as against 5,228 in 1874. Of the accused 1,547 were described as wholly illiterate, 3,042 could read and write, 202 had received a superior education. The men were 4,008, the women 783. The acquittals were 947, or over twenty per cent. Of the persons convicted thirty-three were sentenced to death, 141 to penal servitude for life, 975 to limited terms of penal servitude, and the remainder to simple imprisonment, excepting three, who were only fined. Out of 3,815 individuals convicted 1,818 had previous sentences recorded against them. With respect to the nature of the offences, there were 369 prosecutions for crime punishable by death. All the accused under this category were found guilty, but 336 "with extenuating circumstances." Of the thirty-three condemned to death only twelve were executed.

A Remarkable Globe.

A monk of the Benedictine monastery at Raygern, between Brunn and Vienna, is a self-taught mechanician and artist. He has recently completed a mechanical curiosity in the shape of a self moving terrestrial globe, which the *Academy* describes in detail. A combination of wheels gives it a motion similar to that of the earth, and when once set going it will revolve for three weeks. At the north pole of the axis are dial-plates on which the days and months are indicated, and over these is a smaller globe, by means of which the motion of the earth around the sun is exhibited. The larger globe sets the smaller one in motion by the agency of twelve wheels. The construction of the mechanism took more than ten years of patient application, and was only completed after numerous experiments. As regards geographical details, the map on the globe is carefully drawn, and shows all the latest discoveries. The steamer routes, railway and telegraph lines, the heights of mountains and the depths of the ocean are all distinctly shown.

A Battalion of Bats.

A Western paper says that the house of Mr. T. J. McAtee, of Dog Prairie, St. Charles county, Missouri, has recently become infested with bats. He noticed a large number of bats flying in the direction of his house and concealing themselves in the corners of the windows and under the weather boarding. He immediately began an onslaught on them, and in a few minutes he had killed seventy, this number being all that he could reach with such weapons as he then had at hand. Next morning none were to be seen, but at twilight they returned in such vast numbers as to appall him. His attention was first directed to the neighborhood of his front gate, at which point he heard innumerable flitting noises like a storm in the distance. Looking that way he saw what at first he took to be a black cloud approaching, but as it got nearer he realized that it was a horde of bats. As the swarm neared the house it lowered and many of the bats entered the open doors and windows. Mr. McAtee and his hired man at once set about to kill the bats, and succeeded in making away with two or three hundred. Having rid the house of nearly all the bats, Mr. McAtee went out doors again to see what the prospect was there. He was surprised to find the air filled with myriads of bats, flying and circling about in all directions, and darting against each other with audible force. A huge and writhing mass had settled on the window sill, and the entire frame, as well as the wooden part of the sash, was covered with them. The weather boarding, for at least five feet on each side of the window, and from the bottom to the top of the house, was covered with the black throng. Every outhouse was either invaded or surrounded. As McAtee walked through the yard the air was black with bats, and he had to keep up a continuous fighting with his hands and arms to keep them from striking him in the face. Overcome and confused by the phenominal visitation McAtee at first did not know what to do, but finally conceived a plan which resulted in the capture and death of at least a very large number of them. The result, by actual count, was 4,103 dead bats, and their carcasses filled a large barrel which holds over five bushels. Though this onslaught greatly diminished the number of invaders there were still hundreds, and perhaps thousands, of them left, though owing to the darkness, it was found impracticable to make further war on them. Next morning when McAtee awoke not a bat was to be seen, all the survivors having disappeared as mysteriously as they came. They have, however, since invaded the house, and all attempts to keep them away are fruitless.

Pipe Smoking in Turkey.

It is not an uncommon thing to see a Turk smoke from sixty to eighty pipes daily. The pipe is the indispensable companion of the Turk in every occupation, how earnest and important soever it may be. In the Supreme Porte, in the Ministerial Council, where the Turkish grandees debate regarding the welfare of their fatherland the question was once discussed, whether, during the consideration of State affairs, the tschibuktschis (pipe-bearers) should not be excluded. Great was the difference of opinions; long was the contest between the yearning of the palate and the sense of propriety; till at last was victorious the sentiment of some corpulent members, who thought that it would be wrong to reject ignominiously the old custom, and that the blameless tschibuktschis must be permitted, as before, to enter the chamber and give the needful attention to the pipes. And yet all the members knew very well that this resolution was pregnant with mischief and danger, for the cunning servants, while busy with the pipes, snatch up with quick ear many a secret of State, and before even the Sultan and the official world have any knowledge of the decisions of the Supreme Council, many weighty debates and decrees have already (through the pipe-bearers) been divulged. Consequently, the tschibuktschi is, next to the servant of the harem, the most valuable reporter whom journalists and ambassadorial dragomans can find. Tobacco and pipes are not merely the distinctive tokens of the different ranks. A muschir (marshal) would think it altogether unsuitable to smoke with a pipe shorter than two ells, while the handicraftsman, or the official of a lower order, would be deemed presumptuous if his pipe-stem transcended the measure of that habitual with his class. The grandees in contact or contrast with a man of low degree, can parade his pipe to its full length; but the man of low degree, modestly thrusting aside or concealing his instrument, must not show more of it than the mouthpiece which he holds in his hand. The Pasha can, like the chimney of a steamer, throw forth clouds of smoke, but the subordinate must only allow small circles of smoke, light as zephyrs, to flow from his lips, and he must so contrive that the smoke does not go in front of him, but turns backwards. In the presence of a grandee, not to smoke is regarded as a testimony of respect. This sign of respect a son is likewise expected to show to his father; and a well-trained and well-mannered son is regarded who, spite of the repeated request of his father, refuses to smoke.

Care of the Hair.

If the hair is well cared for from childhood by brushing daily, and weekly or fortnightly cleansing and shampooing, the utmost excellence in growth and texture will be the result; but even if such thoughtfulness comes later in life, a great deal may be done to increase the beauty, silkiness, and weight of the hair. Fifty strokes of the brush morning and night, the same with the comb, are said to be sufficient; but there are right and wrong methods of brushing and combing. To do it properly, the hair should be divided in strands, the brush held sidewise when passing over the top, so as to reach the scalp closely, and pressed firmly down, flattening the brush when passing over the lower lengths of hair. A large rubber comb and stiff brush should be used, and neither these nor the hair should be wet. If a dressing is required, a thin bandoline or preparation of quinine and bay-rum is best. Some persons find a weak solution of glycerine and rose-water good for smoothing refractory puffs or curls. For cleansing the hair many preparations are recommended, but perhaps the very best is the yolks of eggs, if carefully applied. Take first a cup of water with a small quantity of ammonia, and rub the scalp of the head with it thoroughly, then rub in the yolk of the egg, using the fingers, and penetrating to every part of the scalp; have ready a basin of tepid water, and holding the head down, wash it, or have it washed, thoroughly, afterward rinsing it well with cold water. After the hair is finally rinsed, comb it out well, dry it with a towel, and let it hang until perfectly free from moisture before brushing or arranging. For simpler cleansers, ammonia and water, the white of egg in water, or a preparation of quinine and bay-rum is very good, while an excellent method of removing dust from the hair and drying too moist a scalp is to rub in powdered starch or any plain rice powder, and then brush the hair briskly and thoroughly.—*Harper's Basar.*

FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD.

Feeding Cows with Grain.

When our farmers learn to look upon a cow as a piece of wonderful and delicate mechanism for the production of milk, and when they can realize that the product of any improved machine depends upon the quality of the raw material furnished for manufacture, then we may expect a revolution in the matter of feeding dairy cows. A manufacturer of first-class woolen fabrics cannot feed his looms with shoddy. A manufacturer of extra family flour cannot fill his hoppers with sprouted wheat; neither can a manufacturer of prime milk, butter and cheese obtain the best results by feeding his cows with hay and grass alone. The experience of many intelligent dairymen goes to prove that the additional profit resulting from the feeding of cows with a reasonable allowance of grain far exceeds the whole profit of feeding from grass and hay alone, while other important elements in the reckoning are increased value of manure, and the diminished quantity of hay required. The average yield of all the cows in Massachusetts (and this is higher in quantity than the yield throughout the United States) is but four quarts, showing of course that there are many cows that give even a less quantity. Now we have in mind a herd of twenty grade cows that gave 133,562 pounds of milk during the year 1873, averaging a daily yield to each cow of 8.50 quarts; 145,296 pounds in the year 1874, averaging each day per cow 9.16 quarts; 141,976 pounds in 1875, averaging 9.05 quarts; while in 1876 they gave 133,306 pounds, yielding a daily average to each cow of 8.50 quarts. To produce this remarkable yield the cows were fed for ten months in the year with a daily allowance to each of one peck of bran and two quarts of cob meal, costing for the year $494. Note the result: twenty ordinary cows fed in the usual way, according to Massachusetts average, giving four quarts per day, and calling the average value of the milk to the farmer two and a half cents per quart, would yield a gross return of $750, or $36.50 to each cow; while on the other hand our more intelligent manufacturer, by the use of better cows, and $494 worth of grain food (without estimating his gain in manure and saving in hay), gets from his twenty cows, at eight and one-half quart per day, and at two and a half cents per quarts, a gross result of about $1,550, or $77.50 to each cow; or deducting the cost of the grain food, $494, from the total yield of $1,550, we have $1,056 as the gross product of the milk of twenty cows, as against a $720 product from the cows fed without grain, or a clean profit of $336, on an investment of $494 in grain, with the original outlay returned. Nor is this all. If the product of these twenty grain-fed cows was converted into butter instead of being sold as milk, it would yield twenty per cent. more cream or butter than the milk from the poorly-fed animal, and command at least ten per cent. higher price on account of its superior flavor, color and grain. Results as compared with the average return would be 5,310 pounds of butter at thirty cents per pound, equal to $1,593, as against 2,400 pounds at twenty-five cents, equal to $600, or showing a difference in favor of the cows that consumed $494 worth of grain of $993 in the sale of butter. Since it may be claimed by many farmers that their cows are far better than the average, and hence the above comparison is more striking than would appear in their case, we have only to advise such to make the experiment of carefully feeding grain to one cow, and test the difference in the quantity and quality of her milk with the average of the herd, and if a result of only one-quarter the gain claimed in our illustration is obtained, that of itself would increase the present average income of the dairy fully seventy-five per cent. This important matter of feeding grain is worthy the careful investigation of every dairyman.—*American Cultivator.*

Household Hints.

To Polish Flat-irons.—If flat-irons are rough or smoky, lay a little fine salt on a flat surface and rub them well. It will smooth them and prevent sticking.

To Clean Furniture.—A shovelful of hot coals, held over furniture, will take out spots and stains. Rub the place while warm with flannel.

To Prevent Door-hinges Creaking.—Rub them with soap.

To Color Pickles or Preserves.—Use grapevine leaves and a little, powdered alum.

To Keep Milk Sweet.—A spoonful of horse-radish in a pan of milk will keep it sweet for several days, either in the open air or in a cellar.

To Cleanse Jewelry.—Use hot water and a clean brush; rub a very little soap on the brush, then dip it into powdered borax and scour well; rinse in hot water, and rub dry with a clean towel, or chamois is better; silver bangles are brightened quickly in the same way.

Baked Apple Dumplings.—Each dumpling is formed with a single apple, which should be peeled and have the core removed. Put into the place of the core a piece of butter and little sugar and spice. Cover each apple with pie-crust as smoothly and securely as possible. Bake in a moderate oven, turn them frequently, and eat hot with sugar and cream, or what is called "hard sauce."

Cheese Straws.—Sift one cupful of flour upon a pastry board, make a well in the center and put into this two tablespoonfuls of cream, three ounces of grated cheese, two tablespoonfuls of butter, the yolks of

The Centre Reporter.

JED. KURTZ.....EDITOR.

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CENTRE HALL, Pa., Oct. 18, 1877.

STATE DEM. TICKET.

FOR SUPREME JUDGE.
JOHN TRUNKEY, of Venango.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL.
WM. P. SCHELL, of Bedford.

FOR STATE TREASURER.
Col. A. C. NOYES, of Clinton

DISTRICT ATTORNEY.
DAVID F. FORTNEY.

Besides Gen. Beaver of this county, the republicans have trotted out the following candidates for Governor thus far: Henry M. Hoyt, of Luzerne, Hon. D. J. Morrell, of Cambria, State Treasurer Rawle, Hon. John B. Packer, of Northumberland, Hon. Wm. H. Armstrong, of Lycoming, and Gen. Wm. Lilly of Carbon.

The grand result of the election in Ohio, makes another gain for the democrats in the U. S. Senate, in place of Stanly Mathews, who helped to plan the stealing of Louisiana for Hayes, and then got Sherman's place in the senate, upon the latter's appointment to a cabinet position. It seems pretty certain that Mr. Pendleton will be the next Ohio senator.

Congress met last Monday in extra session. It was called mainly to make an appropriation for the regular army.

An ex-radical U. S. Senator, and ex-assistant Secretary of the Treasury has been brought to shame and to prison. In the courts of the Dist. of Columbia, a few days ago the jury in the case of ex-Senator and ex-Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Sawyer, ex-Commissioner of Customs Haines and Frank Brooks, of New York City, brought in a verdict of guilty on the charge of procuring the payment of a fraudulent claim of $57,-000 against the Government, connected with a cotton transaction. Barstow, a clerk in the Treasury at the time the claim was paid, was acquitted, and General D. P. Roddy, an ex-Confederate cavalry general, who was jointly indicted, forfeited his bail and is believed to be in Europe. Their verdict was, a great surprise, and created a decided ripple about the hotels and other public places where the convicted persons were so well known. The jury recommended Mr. Sawyer to the mercy of the Court, as it did not appear from the testimony that he received any of the money, but was under improper influences. The penalty for the offense is from one to five years' imprisonment at hard labor, or a fine of not less than $1,000 nor more than $5,000. The prisoners were remanded to jail pending their sentence and a motion for a new trial. Sawyer, who, in his capacity of Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, ordered the claim to be paid, wept like a child on being taken to jail, and it is said that he has been used as a scapegoat for all of the vultures of the Grant Administration and secured but little plunder for himself. During the past few months he has been living here in very reduced circumstances. From 1868 to 1873 he was a Senator from South Carolina, and soon thereafter was made Assistant Secretary of the Treasury. During the war he was the teacher of a normal school in Charleston, but in 1864 was sent through the lines to his old home in Worcester County, Mass. Haines, who was Commissioner of Customs, is a Pennsylvanian and was recommended by Cameron. Brooks has been identified with the seal lock job and generally been engaged in pressing claims on the Treasury. The next trial is that of General Negley, ex-Congressman from Pittsburg, Pa., on the charge of procuring the payment of the bogus Witowski claim.

"Grinding the People Between the Upper and Nether Millstones," is the heading of an article in which the Grocers Price-Current says that a recent decision of the U. S. Supreme Court has aroused the fears and indignation of the whole milling interest of the country. It appears that there are two processes of grinding wheat in the manufacture of flour, styled, respectively, high and low grinding. The former method is regarded by all prominent millers as absolutely indispensable to successful milling and was introduced into this country in 1871 from Europe, where it had been in use for nearly half a century.

Some shrewd speculators, in rummaging through the archives of the Patent Office at Washington, discovered the existence of an old patent, which had never been used, and quietly succeeded in obtaining its re-issuance, with specifications which covered all machines now in use for high grinding in this country. In furtherance of their project, they then instituted a suit against a straw man, who, of course, made no substantial defense, and finally they obtained a decision in their favor from the U. S. Supreme Court. They now propose to grant licenses to such millers as will recognize the validity of their patent, and to prosecute all who will not submit to their exactions. Some idea of the magnitude of their demands may be obtained from the fact that, for a license for each and every run of stones $6,000 is required, and as there are 6,000 runs of stone in the United States, these patentees would receive the handsome sum of $36,000,000. It is said that a committee of the most prominent millers of the country will petition Congress for relief. We understand that suits have been instituted against prominent millers in Brooklyn, Richmond and Minnesota.

How high is Ohio? Oh, high, O!
Walk, chalk, ginger blue;
You, Stanly Mathews, too.
Twenty thousand 'gainst you went,
For fixing up the Fraudulent.

Forney's Press has been sold to a stock company.

John C. Fremont is in pecuniary embarrassment, and some of his personal property is being sold in consequence. Let him take the "wooly horse" around for a show.

Coal is getting cheaper. Rival combinations are the cause. Good for the poor.

The Massachusetts Woman Suffragists have resolved that the woman suffrage party has no faith in republicans or democrats. Oh, dear, then who will they have to foot their milliner bills?

There seems to be a revival of mining troubles. The Scranton strikers are excited to a high pitch on account of the employment of non-strikers. More troops were telegraphed for and were soon on their way to that section.

Russian soldiers are already suffering from cold weather. The Czarowich declares it is impossible to winter in Bulgaria, unless Rustchuk or some other fortress surrenders.

Our Indian wars have never been any thing but expensive. Every red man killed, has cost the government about $10,000 and perhaps 4 or five white men. At Washington, it is said, the victory last week of Gen. Miles over Chief Joseph, they think is dearly bought at a cost of so many valuable lives. Captain Hall, who was killed, was a New York man, and served through the war as an officer in the Seventh New York Cavalry. He was a valuable officer. Lieutenant Biddle is a member of the wealthy Biddle family, of Philadelphia, and only received his commission on the 31st of August last, having graduated from West Point this summer. It was his first engagement, having been with General Miles but a few days. Within a little more than a year the Seventh Calvalry has lost eighteen officers in action, and those who have friends still alive in that regiment are petitioning the War Department to transfer them to some other field of duty.

There seems to be an inkling of better times—a brightening prospect for trade. Any thing in this direction will be hailed with joy by the people of the United States. Our own opinion is that we have seen the worst, and that any change must be for the better. In agricultural districts like Centre county, we really do not experience "hard times" in the sense in which it is felt in cities and minjng and manufacturing districts, where the bulk of the population depends upon its daily bread for to-morrow upon what wages it has earned to-day—living from hand to mouth. Yet we here are disposed to complain. The manufacturing and mining districts have actual starvation among them because there is no employment. While labor is not over plentiful among us in the purely agricultural districts, yet every man has enough to eat, and does not see starvation ahead. Our soil will always yield as much and more than is needed for our immediate consumption —hence we are always on the safe side, although our products may not bring the prices we would have, yet we have something. But suppose our fields would no longer yield us the staff of life, and there were no other fields to turn to to earn our daily bread, then we would be in the situation of the thousands in the districts where mines and manufactories and furnaces stop. We would behold starvation with sure and steady stride approaching to overwhelm wife and little ones.

In estimating the business prospects of the fall season, one of our recent New York dailies says that it is important to keep in view the condition of affairs in the Western States, containing over one-third of the whole population of the country, and furnishing in money value a still higher ratio of the total national product. As has already been stated in these columns, the value of the aggregate wheat crops of nine States—Minnesota, Iowa, Wisconsin, Kansas, Michigan, Indiana, Ohio, Kentucky, and Tennessee—for the year 1877, would, if sold in the country at ninety cents per bushel, exceed by $86,400,000 the value of the wheat crops of the same States for the year 1876; while other grains will be equally abundant in all these States. This enormous crop is of itself the strongest guarantee of better times. The whole country will be benefited not only by a reduced cost of the first necessaries of subsistence, but also by an increased demand for other commodities. Inasmuch as an ample grain crop usually carries with it a large pork crop, we have almost a certainty of an exceptionally supply of the staple food products of the country. The agricultural West has suffered much less from the influences associated with the panic than the manufacturing and commercial group of States. It has known comparatively little of losses resulting from the shrinkage of manufacturing property, from the prostration of the iron industry, or from the collapse in the coal trade. It has not been appreciably hurt by the failure of newly constructed railroads or the decline in the stocks of the older ones. The capital which covered the West with a net-work of iron roads came mostly from the East and from abroad. The disasters of the railroads have resulted in some positive advantage to the West, through reduced transportation charges and consequent increased profits on its crops. While the Western people buy all Eastern commodities at greatly reduced rates, their own products have not fallen in anything like the same ratio. Indeed, the West is not only prosperous, but in a situation that warrants our expecting from it a valuable fall and winter business. Its healthier condition diffuses a healing influence through the whole country, and with its enormous crops, the benefits it confers upon other sections, and more especially upon this city, the great distributing center and counting house of the country, will be more marked during the next twelve months than they have been at any time since the crash of 1873.

Another of the carpet bag robbers of South Carolina has been arrested. Niles G. Parker, ex State Treasure was arrested in Jersey City and lodged in the county jail on a requisition from Governor Hampton of South Carolina, charging him with plundering the State. He says he is willing to turn State's evidence. He has resided in Jersey City for two years. Parker has already told a great deal about the doings of his brother thieves, Patterson, Chamberlain et al., and will let a good many more cats out of the bag just as Tweed has of late been doing.

A "SQUARE TIMBER" REPLY.—The Renovo correspondent of the Philadelphia Commonwealth, among other matters in alluding to Col. Noyes, our nominee for State Treasurer, relates the following:

A few years ago the Methodist Church in this village (Westport) was sold at Sheriff's sale, on a mechanic's lien, and was purchased by Colonel Noyes, and has since been used by any denomination that choose to do so, he keeping up the repairs at his own expense. Some time ago a clergyman was dining with him after service, and incidently inquired of the Colonel if he belonged to the church. To which he, with dry humor, replied: "No, sir; the church belongs to me."

The correspondent in question continues as follows: "I remember distinctly the first time—some ten years ago—that I had the honor of meeting him. I had some slight business to transact with him, and went to his residence in Westport to see him. I was there informed that I should probably find him at or near the sawmill. On reaching the mill I saw several men up to their waists in the water of the dam at work among the logs, and inquired of one of them where I could find Colonel Noyes, and was considerably surprised when I was informed that I was then talking to that individual. Not many men of his wealth and standing and of his age will be found working in mud and water as a common laborer. But there are few men like "Old Square Timber.

Judge Trunkey stands at the head of the democratic ticket, and the vote for him will indicate the real strength of the parties in the state. He is one of the ablest and purest jurists in the commonwealth, a man of whose virtues and talents the party has just cause to be proud. There is no reason why he should not receive every democratic vote in the commonwealth.

Fourteen tobacco manufacturers, indicted in the United States Circuit Court at Greensboro, N. C., for reissuing, altering, forging and counterfeiting tobacco stamps, pleaded guilty. Sentence suspended until the next term. The violaters of law in tobacco stamps, like the crooked whisky fellows under Grant's administration, undoubtedly devided their plunder with the federal officials. They were nearly all convicted and sent to the penitentiary, but were soon all pardoned out by Grant. Whether these crooked tobacco chaps will fare as well under Hayes remains to be seen.

For the purpose of reviving the memories of our readers we reproduce the official vote cast for President in 1876. The conduct of aliunde Bradley does not conceal the damning fact that Samuel J. Tilden was counted out of his office by a band of conspirators who should be rusticating in a penitentiary. Here is the proof:

Tilden.	4,282,159
Hayes.	4,028,685
Cooper.	80,792
Smith.	10,035
Scattering.	2,791
Tilden over Hayes.	253,474
Tilden over all.	158,873

And, yet, Hayes acts as though he had been elected.

The Iowa election, last week resulted as follows:

The total poll of the state was 250,000. Of these Gear, republican, has 130,000; Irish, democrat, 80,000, Stubbs, greenbacker, 35,000; Jessup, prohibition, 5,000.

The senate will stand 38 republican, 12 democrats. The house so far standing 70 republicans, 24 democrats, 2 greenbackers and 4 to hear from. Of the latter 2 at least will be republican, making the republican majority on joint ballot 72.

The democratic majority in Ohio will be 35,000. The majority on joint ballot in the legislature will be 42, and for the first time since the advent of the republican party, the democrats will have both the U. S. Senators.

Richland county, the home of Secretary Sherman, gives a democratic majority of 1,096 and a gain of 368 over last year. Sherman's own ward in Mansfield shows a democratic gain of 28.

In Hamilton, Cuyahoga and Lucas counties, Ohio, the democrats gained enough majorities to wipe out the republican majority of 6,500 last year. The gain in Hamilton is 2,000, Cuyahoga 2,400 and Lucas 1,500.

The grand result in Ohio has caused Chairman Wilson to blow his bugle and call his soldiers out. Well, Colonel, the fellows won't fight worth a cent this time, we'll bet the bi-valves with you on that. Ohio has knocked you all ever so high, O. Yer gone up sure.

Hayes gets a lift after all. The Black Hills republicans endorsed him. This is just what would be looked for from there. In the Black Hills country every body goes on the S to 7 principle.

The miners of the Lehigh Valley RR. Co. on Friday refused by a vote to go to work without an advance of wages. We should like very much to see them get an advance of wages, but if they can get along without working they can do what some folks can't.

The elections in France were held last Sunday, which is the usual day for holding elections in that country.

Wm. C. Gilman, the forger of insurance scrip, in New York, who was indicted by the Grand Jury surrendered himself on Friday last, and appeared before Recorder Hackett, where he plead guilty and was sentenced to five years in the State Prison.

Gilman's counsel read a statement in extenuation, in which Gilman says the decline in business, bad investments, heavy expenses, both business and domestic, and personal extravagance had betrayed him. He loved better to give away money than spend it on himself. His thoughts and interests were more with charitable works. He himself was to blame for the expenses at home and in business. His wife never persuaded him to any extravagance. From the time he began business he had placed in his hands by friends who trusted him implicitly, sums ranging from one hundred dollars to twenty thousand dollars, on interest at seven per cent. He never speculated or lost or won any money by any wager. He made investments in enterprises which promised well, but all turned out bad.

Old "Extra Hazardous" Passmore is the nickname the campaign gives the Radical candidate for Auditor General. He is an insurance agent, and "extra hazardous" is a risk no company wants to take, and nobody wants to pay them enough to take it. As Passmore goes around, he carries with him the mark "Extra Hazardous!" The people will not take him. It's too great a risk. He is a ring candidate, will help conceal their crookedness, and perpetuate the authority which has made the State Treasury a sink of corruption, evaded all efforts to get a fair examination into its management, and defied the law requiring regular and honest statements of its condition. A man like Schell is what is needed in the Auditor General's office. The people want a safe risk this time, and will refuse old "Extra Hazardous" by a big majority.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The democratic house caucus at Washington, on 13, nominated Sam'l J. Randall of Pa., for speaker. The vote stood Randall 107, Goode 23, Sager 12. The nomination was then made unanimous.

Sergeant-at-Arms Thompson was then nominated by acclamation for re-election to that office.

Col. Adams was re-nominated for clerk, and Col. Polk of Mo., was nominated for doorkeeper. There are reports in circulation that two or three republican senators have intimated to friends that they feel it to be their duty to make immediate objection to the general policy of Mr. Hayes and that this inclination will find early practical assertion. The presence in Washington of several prominent republicans, who do not hesitate to announce their difference of views with the administration, is regarded as lending substance to this declaration. But positive authority from those mentioned as awaiting the organization of congress to make war upon the administration is not easily obtained.

On account of the interruption of cable communication, there was no news on Monday of the elections held in France on Sunday. Gambetta felt confident that the friends of the Republic would carry.

2800 cigar makers of New York, one half of them women, are on a strike.

It is estimated that 20,000 oil wells have thus far been dug in Pennsylvania, and West Virginia, at an aggregate cost of $192,000,000. They have yielded about 88,000,000 barrels of oil, valued at $300,-000,000, or $400,000,000 at the seaboard.

Judge Black goes to New Orleans to prosecute the Louisiana fraudulent Return Board, and ex-Congressman Shellabarger, of Ohio, and Wilson, of Iowa, are to defend them.

Punxatawny, Jefferson county must be a bad place—it has 18 representatives in the penitentiary.

HOW TWEED DID IT.

From Tweeds confession before the the Aldermen's committe:

A BIG PIPE MAN.

Q. Do you know who Mr. Wm. Nelson jr., is? A. I do.

Q. Do you know of the contract made with him about April, 1870, by the Commissioner of Public Works for sewer pipes? A. I know there was a contract made.

Q. There was a suit brought in April, 1871, in the amount of $54,550.60 with interest from December 12, 1870; do you know anything about that contract? A. I do.

Q. Was there any corrupt agreement formed in it by any of the city officials? A. There was,

Q. What city officials? A. I stand in the same position by the advice of my counsel as on the Navarro case.

Q. With whom was this corrupt contract made? A. It was made with me. I was Commissioner of Public Works then.

Q. How was the contract drawn? A. The arrangement was to call for a large amount of pipe which we did not want and a small amount of what we did want and by fixing the prices in accordance with them to leave a large margin of profit—10 per cent. to me for giving him the contract. We needed a very large amount of small sized pipe and a very small amount of large pipe. The arrangement was that we should call for a very large amount of large pipe and a very small amount of mall pipe. Mr. Nelson put upon the small pipe a very high price and upon the large size a very small price, so that the aggregate of the whole contract would fall below that of any other bidder. The contract also had a clause allowing me to call for such amounts of material as was needed of the several sorts, and of course the small pipe was most used and paid for at a high figure. The aggregate of the bid was very low, while the actual sum paid was very large. The arrangement was made through Mr. King; the specifications were generally made up by Engineer Tracy, or in his department; I think Stevenson Towle was the managing man in the department; I directed the engineer to alter the specification to meet Mr. King's arrangement; I ordered Mr. Tracy.

Q. Did they object to the charges? A. No; my will was law, and of these parties had not done it they would not have been there the next day; I was to get 10 per cent.; I believe Mr. King was to be paid something, though I have no very distinct recollection; I understood Mr. Connolly was paid, though it was not through me.

MR. JONES'S STATIONERY BILLS.

Q. You know the firm of Edward Jones & Co.? A. Yes; there were several firms of Edward or Edmund Jones and his nephew William Rogers; I think Jarvis Jones was a member; I did not know of anybody then but E. Jones.

Q. There are four suits of Edward Jones & Co., against the city for stationery furnished to and printing done for the several departments of the city government, amounting to $801,800.85 with interest from different dates from 1868 to 1870; I will take them up seriatum—the first is the suit brought by Edward Jones for printing and stationery furnished to the Common Council in the year 1868. It amounts to the enormous sum of $268,490.02. Now, was there any corrupt agreement between Edward Jones & Co. and any official. A. He was to pay a percentage of 15 per cent. sometimes it was paid to me and sometimes to others.

Q. Do you think that $268,000 worth of stationery could be used by the Common Council in that year? A. I cannot give you any difinite information; my idea is that no bills of Jones & Co. were legitimate bills.

ACCOMMODATING JONES.

Q. There were always a percentage of 15 per cent? A. Yes, during the years 1868 and 1869 Connolly did not pay; he finally was willing to divide the bills; I was blamed for this, and that was the original foundation of the Young Democracy; Mr. Jones was the original financier of the Young Democracy.

Q. Were there any bona fide bills? A. I think not; I know that any thing we wanted we got from Mr. Jones; pictures, harness, Russia leather goods; there was a store near Mr. Jones's place, Maiden lane and Nassau street, on the south side kept by a brother of a former Police Commissioner from the Ninth Ward; I forget his name—can anybody recollect it—Geo. King Cholwell was his name; Mr. Jones would take us into his place and buy us any thing from a Russia pocket-book to a carriage-robe; I cannot name a thing we could not get; they were paid for in Mr. Jones's bill; they were inserted as stationery.

Q. Do you recollect anybody except yourself who obtained articles to be paid for as stationery? A. Mr. Connolly; pretty much everybody; for instance, your department requires something, and an officer connected with the department would go down with the requisition; if possible, he would have a larger requisition than necessary, and Mr. Jones would make him presents of this thing or that—which were added to the requisition; I think Sweeny received presents, you can recall the names of those in the city government at that time—aldermen and heads of bureaus—I know so many, I would not state anything positive, as I could not give the details; I do not know that I could be more definite than to say "everybody."

Q. Have you any idea how Jones covered this in the bills? A. I suppose by charging higher prices; they not only enlarged the quantities but also the prices.

Q. In many cases they charge for things that do not appear? A. Yes. I know that he charged for articles that he furnished to me in the bills; he told me so.

GOOD USE FOR A DIME.

We advise all our readers to forward their address and 10 cents to Orange Judd Co., 245 Broadway, New York, who make a special offer to send for this sum (half price and postage) the number for October 1st, of the American Agriculturalist. This splendid number, besides over 50 engravings contains a great amount of useful, practical, reliable, seasonable information, not only for the Farm and Garden, but for the household, children included. Most will get from it hints and suggestions worth ten or twenty times its cost. Better still, to send $1.00 and receive the paper, postpaid, from now to the end of 1878—that is, all of volume 27, with the rest of this year free. (Two copies for $1.50 each). Nowhere else can one get so much really valuable, paying information for so little money—not three cents a week, a sum easily saved or produced extra, which the paper will be sure to help one to do. This Journal is prepared by practical men and women, who know what they talk and write about from actual experience and large observation, and they can and do greatly aid others to profitable planning and working. Many single hints and suggestions each abundantly repay a year's cost. The fearless exposures of quackery and humbugs in every number, are invaluable, and have saved its readers and the country millions of dollars. The departments for the Household and Children are pleasing and instructive. Every number of the paper is beautifully illustrated. In short, the American Agriculturalist is full of good things, for every man, woman and child, in city, village and country. Take our advice and send $1.00 for 14 months, or at least send a dime for the half-price specimen now offered, and see it for yourselves.

WALL STREET ASTOUNDED.

Stocks of Two Banks and other Institutions Forged.

New York, Oct., 3.—The excitement caused by the exposure of the forgeries of Wm. C. Gilman was intensified to-day by the discovery that the stock of the National Exchange Bank and Metropolitan Bank had also been forged, and that several large institutions were heavy losers. The forgeries so far discovered aggregate $352,-500, upon which Mr. Gilman raised $247,-940. The belief that Mr. Gilman has committed suicide is generally credited in insurance and bank circles. The principal losers were large corporations. Two money lenders whose names are not yet known were reported as among the victims, one losing $28,000 and the other $20,000.

LETTER FROM MERCER COUNTY.

SHARPSVILLE, Pa., Oct. 6.

Dear Editor: Thinking, perhaps, that a description of the times, business affairs, etc., of the people of western Penna, would be interesting to the readers of your journal, we will devote a few hours in that direction. The town from which we are writing is located along the Pittsburg and Erie railroad, about two and a half miles from the State line, on the Venango river, a small stream fameus for its associations with the red man. This beautiful town sprang up within the last 12 years, which plainly illustrates the energy and enterprise of the inhabitants; and but for the blighting influence of a lamentable panic which has so materially affected all branches of business, it to this day would rank high among the most flourishing little cities of the state. Its industries are those of iron manufacture and coal trade. In the zenith of its prosperity, nine furnaces were in operation, each furnace producing from thirty to fifty tons of pig per day. This afforded employment for a great number of men. All the houses in the town were occupied and many of them like the "coon tree," so densely crowded that breathing almost became a task; but at present only two furnaces, a foundry and a machine shop are in blast, and nearly one half of the inhabitants have deserted the town, to evade, as they supposed, falling victims to a threatened famine. Property has greatly reduced in value, so much so that we are informed that a gorgeous mansion which was erected a few years ago at the prodigious outlay of $100,000, can now be purchased at one fourth of its original cost. This is one of many places in this part of the state which has been seriously affected by an extended monetary stringency. We think the people of Centre county have no cause to murmur, but should feel grateful that they have been spared from the severest torture of our four years of depression and distress. Late papers bring the news that a revival of business has already commenced and thus they make the people see the day-spring of "a happy future tinting the sky of our nation." But they have been lifted up by such visions before, only to be disappointed. Perhaps the bitter cup may be thrust upon them again. E. T.

THE PENNSYLVANIA INVASION.

General Lee's Purpose in Crossing the Potomac—Missing Cavalry.

[Gen. Heth, C. S. A., in Phila. Times.]

Only a short time before General Grant crossed the Rapidan, in the spring of 1864, General Lee said to me: "If I could do so—unfortunately I cannot—I would again cross the Potomac and invade Pennsylvania. I believe it to be our true policy, notwithstanding the failure of last year. An invasion of the enemy's country breaks up all his preconceived plans, relieves our country of his presence, and we subsist while there on his resources. The question of food for this army gives me more trouble and uneasiness than anything else combined; the absence of the army from Virginia gives our people an opportunity to collect supplies ahead. The legitimate fruits of victory, if gained in Pennsylvania, could be more readily reaped than on our own soil. We would have been a few days' march of Philadelphia, and the occupation of that city would have given us peace." It is very difficult for any one not connected with the Army of Northern Virginia to realize how straitened we were for supplies of all kinds, especially food. The rations of a general officer was double that of a private, and so meagre was that double supply that frequently to appease my hunger I robbed my horse of a handful of corn, which parched in the fire, served to allay the cravings of nature. What must have been the condition of the private?

In speaking of the fight of the 3d of July at Gettysburg, General Lee said: "I shall ever believe if General Pender had remained on his horse half an hour longer we would have carried the enemy's position. After Pender fell the command of his division devolved on an officer unknown to the division; hence the failure of Picketts's receiving the support of this division. Our loss was heavy at Gettysburg; but in my opinion no greater than it would have been from the series of battles I would have been compelled to fight, had I remained in Virginia." "General Lee," says Major Seddon, then rose from his seat, and with an emphatic gesture said, 'and, sir we did whip them at Gettysburg, and it will be seen for the next six months that army will be as quiet as a sucking dove.'" The army of the Potomac made no aggressive movement, saving the fiasco known as Mine Run, from the 3d of July, 1863, until General Grant crossed the Rapidan in May, 1864, precisely ten months afterwards.

The failure to crush the Federal army in Pennsylvania in 1863, in the opinion of almost all the officers of the Army of Northern Virginia, can be expressed in five words—the absence of our cavalry.

JOSEPH'S BAND CAPTURED.

Over Sixty Soldiers Killed and Wounded. The Casualties Among the Nez Perces.

Fort Benton, Montana, October 8, via, Helena, October 9.—A courier arrived from General Miles' battle field one hour ago, bringing the intelligence that Joseph with his entire band had surrendered.

The capitulation occurred at 2 o'clock p. m. on the 5th inst. The savages gave up their guns and ammunition, passing in solemn review before General Miles, and accepting an unconditional surrender.

The troops at once occupied the Indian intrenchments, and the first victory over the Indians for two years was signalized In the charge upon the Indian camp the first day sixty-four officers and men were killed and wounded. After the camp had been surrendered, and the soldiers had secured defensive positions, only four casualties occurred. The soldiers closed in upon the savages slowly but surely after the first day, all the time extending their line of rifle pits. It was the purpose of General Miles to lose no more men in the attack.

How admirably the plan succeeded is already known. On the last day of the fight the troops had succeeded in securing a position which commanded the stream which flowed in front of the riflepits occupied by the Indians, and had the battle lasted another day their supply of water would have been cut off and a surrender become imperative. On the fourth day of the fight Joseph raised the white flag for the third time, and through an interpreter who advanced toward his camp, offered to surrender provided they were allowed to keep their arms.

General Miles sent word back that they must surrender without any reserve, and the battle was renewed. The white flag was displayed again on the fifth and last day of the engagement, when Joseph appeared in front of his lines, and advanced to meet Miles, to whom he tendered his guns. He was followed by sixty warriors, who also turned over their arms and shook hands with General Miles as they passed. When the troops entered the enemy's pits they found forty warriors disabled by wounds.

RUMORS THAT TURKEY IS ABOUT TO OFFER LIBERAL TERMS OF PEACE.

An Eighteen Hour Battle.

London, October 11.—A dispatch from Berlin says it is rumored that Turkey is about to offer liberal terms of peace.

A Reuter telegram from Kars, dated Wednesday, noon, says: "A battle was fought yesterday near Aladja Dagh, lasting from midnight until six o'clock this evening.

"The losses were heavy on both sides Movements are discernible this morning in the Russian camp which seem to indicate a renewal of the fighting."

[Note.—The Daily News' correspondent, telegraphing on Wednesday from the Russian camp, said the Russians had retired to the positions occupied before Tuesday's battle.]

Constantinople, October 11.—The Turkish war office confirms the report of the junction of Chefket Pasha with Osman Pasha, and the entry of reinforcements and supplies into Plevna.

A TURKISH STEAMER SUNK AND ALL ON BOARD SUPPOSED TO HAVE PERISHED.

London, Oct. 14.—An official dispatch received in St. Petersburg says: "On the 9th inst., there was a naval engagement in the Salina mouth of the Danube, during which a Turkish three masted steamer crossed a line of torpedoes laid during the nights of the 8th and 9th inst. An explosion ensued and the steamer sank. A Russian cutter hauled down her flag. It is supposed that all on the steamer perished."

Calcutta, Oct. 11—1 p. m.—From October 5 to Oct. 9 there were excellent rains over a great part of the threatened districts of northern and central India.

A rainfal ranging from two to ten inches is reported from Gundwana and the western frontier of Bengal in the south to the northern boundary of the Punjaub in the north, and from the province of Oude in the east to the gulf of the Cutch in the west. The rain has not yet ceased. Oude, Behar, Gujerat, Berar, Rajpootana and the northwest provinces, the central Indian states and the Punjaub all share in its benefits.

The autumn crops in northern India, wherever surviving, will be benefited greatly. Pasturage will soon be abundant and the spring crop sowing will be safe. Emigrants from the threatened tracts are already returning home, and agriculture is active everywhere.

All immediate apprehension of a famine in northern India next year has now passed away, though high prices and some pressure on the poor will remain until the spring crop is assured.

A BELIGERENT JUDGE.

He Canes Ex-Secretary Delano in Washington.

Washington, Oct. 12.—Judge Wright, of Indiana, assaulted the Hon. Columbus Delano this morning with a stick. The difficulty occurred on Fifteenth street just opposite the Treasury department, the ex-secretary being in company with Mr. W. H. Smith, formerly solicitor of the interior department. Judge Wright stopped the ex-secretary with the remark, "You d—d old falsifier, you would'nt be believed under oath; everybody knows it, and you know it. You cheated me out of $20,-000." He then aimed a blow with a walking stick at Mr. Delano, which took effect upon the shoulder and a second one struck him on the head. Persons passing by then interfered and prevented further trouble. Mr. Delano was taken to a drug store, where his wound was dressed. He was not seriously hurt but was very nervous. Judge Wright proceeded on his way down street. Near Willard's hotel he met met Senator M'Donald, to whom he said: "I found the d—d rascal and beat him, and would have been beating him now if they had'nt stopped me." The trouble between Judge Wright and Mr. Delano grew out of an old feud between them, which began when Delano was secretary of the interior and Judge Wright agent of the Cherokee Indians. The Judge has always blamed Delano for his (Wright's) indictment, on a charge of fraud, in the courts of St. Louis some two years ago in connection with his action as Indian agent, when the judge was acquitted.

THREE CHILDREN BURNED TO DEATH.

Memphis, October 12.—Last Tuesday night the house of Hal Anderson, colored at Brader's station, Haywood county, was burned. Three children perished and the fourth was so badly burned that it will doubtless die. The children were alone in the house.

NO EXCUSE FOR ANY ONE BEING OUT OF EMPLOYMENT.

Our attention has been called to some new and useful cooking utensils, recently invented which make baking and cooking a pleasure, instead of a dreaded necessity. One of which, the Patent Centennial Cake and Bread pan, made of Russia iron, is so constructed that you can remove your cake when baked, instantly from the pan, without breaking or injuring it, and you can remove the tube, and convert it into a plain bottom pan, for baking jelly or plain cakes, bread, etc. Another—the Kitchen Gem—a plated wire boiler or steamer to hang inside of an ordinary iron pot, for boiling or steaming vegetables, etc., which when done can be removed perfectly dry, without lifting the heavy sooty iron pot off the stove, avoiding the danger of burning the hands with the steam in pouring off the hot water, and the vegetables cannot possibly burn if the water boils dry, as the steamer does not touch the bottom of the pot. These goods are sold exclusively through agents to families, and every house keeper should by all means have them. A splendid opportunity is offered to some reliable lady or gentleman canvasser of this county to secure the agency for a pleasant and profitable business. For terms, territory, etc., write to L. E. Brown & Co., Nos. 214 and 216 Elm street, Cincinnati, Ohio. 26 sept4w

PENNSYLVANIA RR.

Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Division.

SUMMER TIME TABLE.

On and after SUNDAY, May 13, 1877, the trains on the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad Division will run as follows:

WESTWARD.

ERIE MAIL	leaves	Philadelphia	11 55 p m
"	"	Harrisburg	4 25 a m
"	"	Montandon	6 57 a m
"	"	Williamsport	8 35 a m
"	"	Lock Haven	9 40 a m
"	"	Renova	10 55 a m
"	arr at	Erie	7 05 p m
NIAGARA EX.	leaves	Phila.	7 20 a m
"	"	Harrisburg	10 50 a m
"	"	Montandon	1 05 p m
"	arr at	Williamsport	2 20 p m
"	"	Lock Haven	3 25 p m
"	"	Renova	4 40 p m
FAST LINE	leaves	Philadelphia	11 20 a m
"	"	Harrisburg	2 20 p m
"	"	Montandon	6 15 p m
"	arr at	Williamsport	7 30 p m
"	"	Lock Haven	8 40 p m
DAY EX.	leaves	Renova	8 50 a m
"	"	Lock Haven	10 40 a m
"	"	Williamsport	11 55 a m
"	"	Montandon	12 15 p m
"	arr at	Harrisburg	2 45 p m
"	"	Philadelphia	7 00 p m
PACIFIC EX.	leaves	Lock Haven	6 30 a m
"	"	Williamsport	7 50 a m
"	"	Montandon	10 30 a m
"	arr at	Harrisburg	11 55 a m
"	"	Philadelphia	4 40 p m
ERIE MAIL	leaves	Renova	8 50 p m
"	"	Lock Haven	10 40 p m
"	"	Williamsport	11 55 p m
"	"	Montandon	12 15 a m
"	arr at	Harrisburg	2 45 a m
"	"	Philadelphia	7 00 a m
FAST LINE	leaves	Williamsport	12 35 a m
"	arr at	Harrisburg	4 00 a m
"	"	Philadelphia	7 35 a m

Erie Mail West Niagara Ex. West, Lock Haven Accommodation West and Day Express East make close connections at Northumberland with L. & B. R. R. trains for Wilkesbarre and Scranton.

Erie Mail West, Niagara Ex. West and Erie Ex. West and Lock Haven Accommodation West make close connection at Williamsport with N C R W trains north.

Erie Mail West, Niagara Express West, and Day Express East make close connection at Lock Haven with B E V R R trains.

Erie Mail East and West connect at Erie with trains on L S & M S R R, at Corry with O & A V R R, at Emporium with B N Y & P R R, and at Driftwood with A V R R.

Parlor cars will run between Philadelphia and Williamsport on Niagara Ex. West, Erie Ex. West, Philadelphia Express East, and Day Ex. East and Sunday Ex. East. Sleeping cars on all night trains.

WM. A. BALDWIN,
General Superintendent

—Regular trains run from Spring Mills since Monday last, 13. Train arrives at Spring Mills at 1.40, noon, and leaves Spring Mills for Lewisburg at 2.10 p. m. Same train at Coburn (Forks) arrives at 1.00, and leaves at 2.45.

STOVES! HEATERS! RANGES!

Hardware! Hardware!! Hardware!!!

WILSON & M'FARLANE,

Bellefonte, Penn'a.

Have just received and placed on Exhibition and Sale, at their Stores no less than

Fifty-Three Varieties and Styles of Cook and Parlor Stoves;

Single and Double Heaters, Portable Ranges, &c., embracing all the latest improvements, newest makes, styles and novelties in the market, combining all the desirable qualities, such as beauty, durability, convenience and economy. They have the only Portable Ranges that will bake in BOTH OVENS for sale in the county. ENTIRELY NEW.

Every Stove WARRANTED in every particular.

LOWEST PRICE and satisfaction guaranteed.

Our stock of

Hardware, Tinware, Oils, Pure Leads,

and PAINTS cannot be excelled for variety, quality and cheapness.

EVERYBODY IS REQUESTED TO CALL whether wishing to purchase or not.

Special Bargains for Cash Buyers!

12jul.tf WILSON & McFARLANE, Humes' Block, Bellefonte.

-GRAIN ELEVATOR-

SHORTLIDGE & CO,

BELLEFONTE, PA.

Have erected a new GRAIN ELEVATOR on their Coal Yard and are buying grain

AT THE HIGHESTPRICES,

in cash on delivery, for

WHEAT,
CORN,
RYE,
OATS,
CLOVER SEED &C.,

Unloading is done more easily and more promptly than any other place in town which makes the NEW ELEVATOR the most desirable place to sell grain.

ANTHRACITE COAL.

The only dealers in Centre County who sell the

WILKESBARRE COAL

from the old Baltimore mines. Also

SHAMOKIN AND OTHER GRADES

of Anthracite Coal dryly housed expressly for house use, at the lowest prices

RIFLE and BLASTING POWDER.

FIRE BRICK AND GROUND FIRE CLAY.

DEALERS IN

CAYUGA GROUND PLASTER,

which is always sold at low prices, and warranted to be as good a fertilizer as an other plaster.

OFFICE AND YARD

NEAR SOUTH END B. E. VALLEY R. R. DEPOT

BELLEFONTE, PA.

S. & A. Loeb.

THE TIMES ADMONISH YOU,
THE TIMES ADMONISH YOU

TO SAVE MONEY WHEN YOU CAN,
TO SAVE MONEY WHEN YOU CAN,

We are selling—CARPETS AT 20 CTS
We are selling—CARPETS

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

Thursday, Oct. 18, 1877.

TERMS.—$2 per year, when paid in advance; $2.50 when not paid in advance. Advertisements 20cts per line for three insertions, and 5 cents per line for every subsequent insertion. Advertisements by the year at a liberal discount.

Subscribers outside the county should remit us 10 cts, amount of one year's postage, instead of 20cts as formerly when paid by themselves.

Subscribers can always tell how their accounts stand at the Reporter office by consulting the tables on their papers. If the table reads "John Roe 1 jan '75" it means that John is indebted for subscription from the 1st of January, 1875, and that it is time he was paying the printer.

LODGE MEETINGS.

CENTRE HALL LODGE, No. 893, I. O. of O. F., meets every Saturday evening in the Odd Fellows Hall.
J. M. GILLILAND, Sect. H. P. SANKEY, A. G.

OLD FORT LODGE, No. 537, F. A. M., meets on Monday evening on, or before each full moon in the Odd Fellows Hall.
C. F. HERLACHER, Sect. J. A. FLEMING, W. M.

PROGRESS GRANGE, No. 96, P of H, meets at their Hall, Centre Hall on the Saturday on or before full moon at 1 P. M. and every two weeks after, Leonard Rhoad, Master. G. W. BOAL Sect.

LOCAL ITEMS.

—STORE ROOM FOR RENT.—The undersigned offers the store-room, known as Herlacher's old stand, at Centre Hall, for rent. The stand is a desirable one in all respects. Possession can be had any time after April 1st, by applying to J. HENRY KELLER at Centre Hall. tf.

—Any one wishing to rent a desirable property at Potter's Bank, can find one advertised in the Reporter.

—The Lord's Supper will be administered in the Lutheran Church, Centre Hall, Oct. 28th. Preparatory service Saturday previous, at 2 o'clock.

—S. & A. Loeb's store takes the lead for new goods and latest styles. New goods always received. Prices low. Pennsvalley people are invited to call in and see their goods—no charge for showing them. Satisfaction always rendered.

— "Dr." George Y. Arney, has left for Jeff. Med. College, to attend lectures.

—Wm. Wolf will soon fit across the street into one of the finest store rooms in this county.

—The bank will also soon be able to occupy its handsome new room.

—We came across a fellow the other day who thought it a sin to wear *darned* stockings, and that it was better to have them *holey*.

—"A friend in need is a friend indeed." Such a friend is Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup, which should be in every family; it only costs 25 cents a bottle and may save many a doctor bill.

—As the railroad causes many to go to Spring Mills to do business, Grenoble's store will be found a capital place to purchase cheap goods, at honest prices, for all such. Mr. Grenoble is known for his integrity and reliability and will sell you goods right. See his advertisement.

—Mr. Wm. Ehrhart brought a double ear of corn to this office, both are large and perfect and joined at the stem. The one ear he calls Noyes, the other Trunkey and thinks it is an indication that both these democratic nominees will be elected.

—Persons going to Lewisburg can be suited with good fits and fitted with good suits, by calling at the Clothing store of Charles Shaffer.

—George Koch has raised the boss sweet potatoes. He sent four to the Reporter office which weighed 11½ pounds. No wonder Ohio went democratic—now look out for Pennsylvania—such big potatoes indicate something in the wind.

—The barn of John Cormon, near Jacksonville, burnt down one night last week, with all its contents, including hay, grain, implements, &c. Loss estimated at $2,000; insured for $1,200 in Farmers Mutual of Danville. The barn burnt at midnight; supposed to have been set on fire.

We are sorry for John—he was a Reporter subscriber and an industrious farmer.

—The boring for oil at Hyner says the Cl. Democrat, still progresses with very favorable symptoms. They are down about 1000 feet, have passed the second sand, and are now in the slate. The contractors are very hopeful of striking oil—they seem to entertain no doubt of there being oil there, even if not struck at this boring—and Judge Smith and others of the company believe the indications such as to make them feel confident of success.

—In the Lock Haven Market, towards the close of last week, prices were as follows:

Butter, 25 to 28c; eggs 16a18c; potatoes, 30 to 40c per bushel, chickens, 40 to 60 per pair, cabbage, 5c per head; apple butter 60c per gallon; lard 11 to 13c per pound; tomatoes, 50c per bushel; honey, 20c per lb; apples, $1 per bushel; beans 7c per quart, sweet potatoes, 30 to 40c per peck; chestnuts, 8 to 10c per quart.

—Guilford, a half witted prisoner in the Lock Haven jail tried to hang himself with a rope made from bed-clothes, one day last week, but was rescued before the breath was all out of him.

—Mr. Romig, a farmer living near Lewisburg, has a valuable Alderny bull. The animal made an attack upon his owner in the barnyard, one day last week. Mr. Romig saw the bull was going for him, and he run a dung fork into his snout. The bull made such a determined attack that the fork broke, and he succeeded in getting his owner into his horns and pitched him over his head, landing between two little piles of manure. The bull following up the attack, and getting upon his knees commenced to gore the man. At this stage the situation was observed by some of R's children, who raised an alarm, and took courage to enter the yard and belabor the bull, and drove him off long enough to enable them to drag their father from the barn yard and thus undoubtedly saved his life. Mr. Romig was considerably injured by the attack.

The permanent international exhibition is in danger of falling into the hands of the sheriff. There is a debt of $240,000 on the company, of which $180,000 are due to the Centennial board of finance and $84,000 to individual creditors, including members of the board of directors, who have advanced from $1,000 to $5,000 at times when money was needed to carry on the concern.

—Valentines & Co., still take the lead as merchants. It is the busiest quarter in Bellefonte, more goods are sold there than elsewhere. They keep anything you want. Sell low. New goods always. Assortment can't be best.

POTTER SCHOOL TAX NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given, the duplicate of School Tax for the township of Potter, has been placed in the hands of the Treasurer, JACOB DIEHOFF, at Centre Hall. On all taxes paid to him on or before December 1st, 1877, there will be a deduction of five per centum; on all taxes remaining unpaid for one month after said date, the full amount will be charged, and thereafter an addition of 5 per cent. on all remaining unpaid. BY ORDER OF THE BOARD.
19 oct2m.

—Persons wishing to advertise farms, sales, &c., will bear in mind that we offer to give a MUCH LARGER circulation through the Reporter on this side the county, than any other paper, and will forfit our pay if this is found not correct.

WAGON FOR SALE.—A large road wagon, good as new, and which can readily be cut down to a plantation wagon, is offered for sale cheap, by JOHN WOLF, Centre Mills, Pa. 3t

A good horse will be taken in exchange for the wagon.

—Go to Frank Green' drug store, in the Bush house block and get his valuable preparations for diseases that are common to all. They save doctor bills, and have rendered satisfaction for years to hundreds that have tried his remedies. Fancy and toilet articles without number always to be had at the same old stand.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY COMMITTEE

The following persons will constitute the Democratic County Committee for the ensuing year:

Bellefonte S. W.—Charles Smith.
" N. W.—William Galbraith.
" W. W.—S. A. McQuistian.
Howard Borough—G. W. Comerford.
Milesburg Borough—O. P. Kreamer.
Philipsburg Borough—L. G. Lingle.
Unionville Boroughs—A. S. Leathers.
Bonner twp—Uriah Stover.
Boggs twp—William Marks.
Burnside twp—Oscar Holt.
College twp—J. H. Neidigh.
Curtin twp—Conrad Singer.
Ferguson twp old—Fred Bottorf.
Ferguson twp new—Miles Walker.
Gregg twp—Samuel J. Herring.
Haines twp—Dr. E. J. Deshler.
Harris twp—Jacob Weaver.
Half Moon twp—A. T. Gray.
Huston twp—Daniel Irvin.
Howard twp—John A Woodward.
Liberty twp—Thomas Lingle.
Marion twp—Robert Holmes.
Miles twp—John Welf.
Patton twp—Dr. J. M. Bush.
Potter twp north—Philip Messinger.
Potter twp south—Joseph Gilliland.
Penn twp—Martin Kreamer.
Rush twp—T. J. Dunkle.
Snow Shoe twp—J. H. Holt.
Spring twp—John Noll.
Union twp—Samuel Hoover.
Walker twp—Jesse Frederick.
Worth—Owen McCann.

JOHN HOFFER, Chairman.

The following is a list of the Democratic meetings to be held this fall:

Madisonburg—Tuesday evening, Oct 23.
Brumgart School house, Wednesday evening Oct. 24.
Farmer's Mills School house, Thursday evening Oct. 25.
Churchville, Potter twp, Friday evening Oct. 26.
Penn Hall, Saturday evening Oct., 27.
Rebersburg, Tuesday evening Oct. 30.
Hosterman's School house, Haines twp., Wednesday evening, Oct. 31.
Centre Hall, Saturday evening, Nov. 3.
Millheim, Saturday evening, Nov. 3.

At most of these meetings the people may expect to be addressed by D. F. Fortney, our candidate for District Attorney.

TREMENDOUS YIELD OF WHEAT.

We find the following wheat item in the Halfmoon correspondence of a recent issue of the Bellefonte Republican: Of all the yields of wheat this season, Mr. Deckar's coffee takes the lead. Four years ago Mr. Deckar purchased some coffee at a store in Lemont, and in it he found one grain of wheat, which he planted. This year he threshes twenty-nine bushels. It is a white wheat, very large in the grain and weighs sixty-six pounds to the bushel. Mr. Deckar intends seeding fifteen acres of it this fall at Pleasant Gap.

—Lewisburg blacksmiths are running each other, and have got down to shoeing a horse all around with new shoes for 65 cts. That's a bit cheaper than charging 1 ct for first nail and doubling it for each subsequent nail.

—Now is the time to do yourselves justice by benefiting yourselves in saving money. Lay in your household necessaries when you can get them at fair prices—there is prospect of a rise soon. Groceries are a large item in family expenses. Coffee, sugars, teas, syrups, fruits, meats, vegetables, &c., &c., are largely consumed and daily drawn upon. Provide yourselves with these in time; go to Sechler & Co., and get a supply. You can get them at satisfactory figures and the best article. They keep the real genuine people's grocery, and you can always rely on what they sell you.

There are sixty-eight different sewing machine stitches, and a hundred and sixty eight different ways of lying about them.

—The basement of the new Lutheran church at Rebersburg is to be occupied on 28 inst., when a suitable discourse for the occasion will be delivered. Ministers from a distance are expected. All are invited. Services on Friday and Saturday evenings previous.

MILLHEIM ITEMS.—Motz & Snook, Gephart & Musser, and other firms are making preparations for a lively trade in coal, grain, plaster, &c., which will be developed by the railroad. Jonathan Harter intends moving to Millheim, having purchased the Gramly property. Mr. Van Ormer is improving with his broken limb. A number of improvements are in contemplation by some of our citizens.

FOR RENT.—Dwelling house, stable and five acres of meadow situated at Potter's Mills, the property of Doctor Wm. P. Wilson. For information and terms apply to Thomas McElroy, near the premises. 18oct 2m

—The manufacturing of flour at the Stone Mill, by the new Process, is a grand success. They guarantee to make better flour by this process than was ever made in this section of country. All who have tried it agree that it has no equal. So give the new process a chance, at the Stone Mill. Patent for the new process applied for by D. M. Cowher. 11oct 3t

FORKS ITEMS.—Stover's Hotel is to be opened on Thursday. Smith & Bro. have the foundation laid for their new grain house. Hockman's new house is up and will be used for saloon and dwelling. Grenzinger's new store and dwelling is up. Others are in contemplation. Two conveyances, Wm. Musser's carriage and Kreamer's buss meet each train and carry passengers to Millheim or Aaronsburg. There is considerable stir and business at this station, and piles of coal belonging to different dealers.

Traverse Jurors—4th Monday Oct.

Potter—L Rhone, A. Iron Spangler, Jas Alexander.
Worth—A Shellenberger, S S Miles, J Ardry, P Williams.
Walker—H Beck, sr., Jacob Reber.
Boggs—D Poorman, J Shultz, H Heaton.
Halfmoon—G Grazier, H G Alder.
Miles—Jonath Kreamer.
Spring—Wm Kaup.
Bellefonte—G W Downing, A Snyder, H H Kline, And Brockerhoff.
Benner—Geo Hastings, Hez Hoy, H Eishburn, M Mease.
Ferguson—G D Donnelly.
Gregg—G Goodhart.
Snowshoe—G Fravel, A Campbell.
Harris—B F Brown, Em Reish.
College—J H Mitchell.
Marion—John Hoy.
Rush—J W Collins.
Liberty—John Nestlerode.
Haines—Samuel Burrell.

Trial List for 2nd Week of Oct. term Commencing 4th Monday, 22nd, of October.

J Z Long vs H Merriman et al.
E V Marsh vs W W Spangler.
Wm Campbell & Sons vs E McCormick et al.
S Silknitter vs J C Hoover.
James Gates vs "
J H Thomas use vs Jos Shirk.
J A Cryder vs H W Hoover.
S S Wolf's Adm'r vs H F Kinsloe.
Jno D Lieb vs Wm Meyers.
E J Deshler vs W E Gann.
E R Fargo vs Jeo Klein.
Jos Strauss vs R Hayes.
Lock Haven National Bank, use of vs J A Quigley & Co.
Jno H Loneberger vs J Keller Miller.
Jas Gates use of vs C H Kepheart.
David Moyer vs Edward Brown.
John Hoy vs Wm Holt et al.
Geo W Stephenson vs N L Atwood.
J Zimmerman & Co vs Albert Owen, Owen & Co.
Owen Hancock vs McGirk & Perks with clause.
Com of Penna vs M J Dolan et al.
" " Dolly Swires et al.
Adam Kreps vs J G & M Packer.
J K Henderson vs J H McMonigal et al.
Henry Hoffman vs Lyon & Co

Fashionable Dressmaker.

The udersigned will, after the 9th Oct., 1877, open a dressmakers establishment in the house lately occupied by John R. Miller. All kinds of family sewing neatly done. Charges reasonable. Hoping to merit the patronage of the people of Centre Hall and vicinity by turning out neat and durable work. MRS. HARVEY SMITH.
20sept 1f.

APPEALS ON UNSEATED LANDS.

The County Commissioners will meet in their office in the court house on the 30th and 31st days of October, to hear appeals on unseated lands, when all who are interested may attend if they see proper.

By order of the Board,
HENRY BECK, Clerk.
11 oct3t

—The weather this week is the opposite of what we were treated with last week, when it was rainy, cold and blustery. Saturday, 13, to Tuesday, 16, was exceedingly fine, being clear and warm like summer. Many farmers think the grain is growing too large, owing to the continued fine weather and that it breeds the fly, some wheat fields already showing spots of blight caused by the fly. Our grain fields look as fine now as they often do 1st of May.

—We dropped in at Newman's Eagle Clothing Hall, at Bellefonte, last week and he showed us a good overcoat for $3.00; a good winter suit for $4.50; a good winter hat for 75c; a good suit of underwear for 50c. Newman says that he can and does sell suits for $2 less than anybody else. The same on overcoats and everything in his line. We advise our readers to go to Newman's for their winter clothing for they can save money which counts in these panic times.

DOUBLE MURDER AND SUICIDE.

Knoxville, Tenn., October 6.—A special dispatch to the Daily Chronicle from Cleveland gives the details of a tragedy which occurred near that place last night. A man named Carper cut his daughter's throat, knocked his granddaughter in the head with a smoothing iron, then cut the child's throat, afterward shooting himself mortally. The doors of his house were found bolted this morning. Carper was still alive, but died in a few moments. The suicide was an avowed atheist. He had been heard to say that he had better kill his family and get out of the world. He came to Bradley county a few years ago. All his family who were at home at the time were murdered.

A CHICAGO BANK PRESIDENT IN JAIL.

Chicago, Sept. 26.—Sidney Myers, President of the Merchants,' Farmers' and Mechanics' Savings Bank, is in jail. The petition of depositors for a receiver was granted by Judge Williams on Thursday last. S. D. Wards was appointed receiver, with bonds at $350,000. There were about 2,500 depositors, their accounts aggregating nearly $500,000.

THIRTEEN HORSES BURNED.

Erie, Pa., Oct. 8.—Sterett's livery stable was burned to-day, with thirteen horses. But little of the contents of the building were saved.

The Fishermen living on the lonely island of Hitteren, off the coast of Norway, have had for generations a tradition that in shoals near the island, over a century ago, a large ship was wrecked. Divers searched for the vessel this summer, and easily found her. Since then portions of the cargo, including ninety-six cannon, twelve anchors, and 200 poods of lead, have been recovered. The cannon bear the date 1716. It has been discovered that the ill-fated ship was a Russian man-of-war, and that while on a voyage from Cronstadt to Archangel in 1760 she was wrecked.

PENN'S VALLEY INSTITUTE.

The third Term of this Preparatory School will begin on Monday October, 22, and continue ten weeks. Tuition, $5.00 to $8.00 per session. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited. Address,
G. W. FORTNEY,
18oct3t Centre Hall, Pa.

ORPHAN'S COURT SALE.—

Will be sold by order of the Orphan's Court of Centre county, on SATURDAY, the third day of November, next, the property formerly owned and occupied by Jacob W. From, dec'd, to wit: Bounded on the east by Bellefonte and Lewistown Turnpike; south by land of John Neff; west by land of Henry Keller, containing about one and one half ACRES, more or less, with Wagon Maker's Shop, thereon erected, and will be sold in lots to suit purchasers. Condition of sale will be one half cash on confirmation of sale, the balance in one year thereafter to be secured by bonds and mortgage. Sale to be at one o'clock, of said day, when due attendance will be gived by J. SHANNON,
oct18 Administrator.

ELECTION PROCLAMATION.

God Save the Commonwealth.

I, L. W. Munson, High Sheriff of the county of Centre, Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, do hereby make known and give notice to the electors of the county aforesaid, that an election will be held in the said county of Centre, on

Tuesday, November 6th, 1877,

it being the Tuesday following the first Monday of November, (the polls to be opened at seven o'clock, a. m. and closed at seven o'clock p. m.) at which time the Freemen of Centre county will vote by ballot for the following officers, namely:

One person for Supreme Judge of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.
One person for State Treasurer of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.
One person for Auditor General of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.
One person for District Attorney for the county of Centre.

I also hereby make known and give notice that the place of holding the aforesaid election in the several Boroughs and townships within the county of Centre, are as follows, to wit:

For the township of Haines, at the public house of I. D. Boyer (Aaronsburg.)
For the township of Half Moon, at the schoolhouse in Stormstown.
For the township of Taylor, at the house erected for the purpose, on the property of Leonard Merryman.
For the township of Miles, in the school house in the town of Rebersburg.
For the township of Potter, (northern precinct) at the public school house in Centre Hall.
For the township of Potter, (southern precinct) at the public school house at Potters Mills.
For the township of Gregg, at the public house owned by J. B. Fisher, Penn Hall.
For the township of College, in the school house at Lemont.
For the township of Furguson, (old precinct) in the school house at Pine Grove.
For the township of Ferguson, (new precinct) in the school house at Baileyville.
For the township of Harris, in the school house at Boalsburg.
For the township of Patton, at the house of Peter Murray.
For the borough of Bellefonte and the townships of Spring and Benner, at the Court House in Bellefonte.
For township of Walker, in the school house at Hublersburg.
For the borough and township of Howard, at the school house in said borough.
For the township of Bush, at the Cold Stream school house.
For the township of Show Shoe, at the school house at Snow Shoe station.
For the township of Marion, at the house of Joel Kline in Jacksonville.
For the borough of Milesburg, at the school house in Milesburg.
For the township of Boggs, at the new school house in Central City.
For township of Huston, at the house of John Reed.
For the township of Penn, at the public house of Wm. S. Musser.
For the township of Liberty, in the school house at Eagleville.
For the township of Worth, at the school house at Port Matilda.
For the township of Burnside, at the house of J. K. Boak.
For the township of Curtin, at the school house near Robert Mann's.
For the borough of Unionville and the township of Union, at the new school house in Unionville.
For the borough of Philipsburg in the new school house in said borough.

NOTICE is also hereby given, "That every person, excepting the justices of the peace, who shall hold any office, appointment of profit or trust under the government of the United States, or of this State or of any city or incorporated district, whether a commissioned officer or otherwise, subordinate officer or agent, who is or shall be employed under the legislative, executive, or judiciary department of this State or of the United States, or of any city or incorporated district, and also that every member of Congress, and of the State Legislature, and of the select or common council of any city or commissioners of any incorporated district, is by law incapable of holding or exercising, at the same time, the office or appointment of judge, inspector, or clerk of any election of this commonwealth; and that no inspector, judge or other officer of any such election, shall be eligible to any office to be then voted for."

Given under my hand and seal, at my office in Bellefonte, this 2d day of October, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-seven, and in the one hundred and first year of the Independence of the United States.

L. W. MUNSON,
12oct Sheriff of Centre county.

Jamesville, N. Y., had a fire on Friday. The burned district covers seven acres of ground. The fire was the work of an incendiary. The man is known but has not been found yet. Three hotels, the Episcopal church, post office, 6 six stores, the town hall and fifteen private dwellings were among the buildings consumed.

—Read adv. of Penns Valley Institute.

Vote for Fortney, he will make a most excellent District Attorney.

PRODUCE MARKETS.

Philadelphia, Oct. 13.—Flour, superfine $4; extras 5 50; Penna family 8 75@7 50; Minnesota, du. 6 50@7; patent and high grades 8@9 50. Wheat rather quiet; amber 1 44@1 50; red 1 42@1 46; white 1 50@1 55. Corn quiet; yellow 62c; mixed 60@61c. Oats; Penna white 84@85c; western do., 35@36c; western mixed, 31@33c. Rye dull at 67@70c. Hams, 13½@14c; pickled do 11½@12c; green do., 9@10c; smoked shoulders 8½c; shoulders in salt 7½@8. Butter firm; creamery, 33@35c; New York and Bradford county extras 26@27c; western reserve 24@26. Eggs firm; Penna 23@24; western 22@23. Cheese steady New York, fancy 13@13½c; western do 12½@13c.

CHICAGO.

Chicago, Oct. 13.—Wheat in good demand but lower; No 1 Chicago spring, 1 13; No 2 do 1 11 for cash; 1 09@1 09¾ for Oct. 1 06¾@1 06¾ for November; No 3 do 1 04@1 06; rejected 96c. Corn quiet but steady; 42½c bid for cash; 42½c bid for November; 41½@41¾c for all the year. Oats quiet but steady; 22½ for cash; 23½c bid for Nov. Rye firmer, but not quotably higher at 52c. Barley steady and in fair demand at 58½c.

Spring Mills Markets, Oct. 16:

Corn, ears, per bu. new, .40c
Oats, 25c.
Buckwheat, 75c.
Cloverseed, $5, 5.50.
Potatoes, .25.
Onions, .60c.
Butter, per lb., .22c.
Lard, "
Bacon, sides, .10c.
" shoulders, 10c.
" Hams, 14c.
Tallow, 7c.
Rags, 2c.
Eggs per doz., 15c.
Coal, Egg, per ton, $4.60.
" Stove, 4.75.
" Nut, 4.50.
" Pea, 3.00.

BELLEFONTE MARKETS.—by Shortlidge & Co.

Flour per barrel, wholesale, $7 00.
" retail, $8 00.
White wheat, 1 85.
Red " 1 85.
Rye, 60.
Corn, shelled, 60
Corn, cob, 60.
Oats, 30.
Barley, rye weight, 50.
Cloverseed $5 per 64 pounds.
Potatoes retail, 30
Nova Scotia plaster, ground, 10 00.
Cayuga " $9 00.

A FARM FOR SALE.

Will be exposed to public sale, on FRIDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1877, the following described property, at the late residence of George Frederick, deceased, situate in Gregg twp, Centre county, Pa.

A Farm Containing 100 Acres

more or less; bounded by land of Daniel Kline, dec'd, John Tibbens' heirs, Michael Armagast, and others. The farm is WELL WATERED;

besides a never failing stream running near the buildings, water is brought to the house in pipes; also a two story DWELLING HOUSE,

Barn and other outbuildings; also sufficient Orchard of Apple and other fruit trees. Sale to commence at 1 o'clock, p. m., of said day, when terms will be made known. SAMUEL GRAMLY,
oct 4 Adm'r of Geo. Frederick.

HOUSE AND LOT AT PUBLIC SALE.

A dwelling House and Lot, 1½ miles from Spring Mills, on the Aaronsburg and Bellefonte turnpike, and within 1 mile of the railroad, will be offered at public sale, on SATURDAY, OCT. 27, '77, at one o'clock, p. m. Fruit Trees, Water, and all necessary Outbuildings on the lot.

If said property is not sold on said day, it will be rented for one year.
THE HEIRS
27sep of Ph. Musser, dec'd.

ORPHAN'S COURT SALE.—

By virtue of an order of the Orphan's Court of Centre county, there will be exposed to sale by public outcry in the town of Boalsburg, near the premises, on Saturday,

OCTOBER, 20, 1877,

The following described real estate, late of Ezra D. Brisbin of Harris township, dec'd, viz: a VALUABLE FARM, adjoining the town of Boalsburg. Harris twp, Centre county, containing

150 ACRES,

thereon erected a Two Story Frame Dwelling House, Log Barn and other outbuildings. Several fine springs of water rise on the premises. There is also a young and thrifty Orchard of choice fruits. The greater portion of the land is of excellent quality, and a part thereof is suitable for division into Town lots. The property will be sold as a whole or in part to suit purchasers. Sale to commence at 10½ o'clock, a. m., when terms will be made known by SAMUEL GILLILAND,
20sept Administrator.

1877—Fall—1877

I. J. GRENOBLE,

SPRING MILLS,

has the goods. Largest stock!

SELECTION UNSURPASSED!

Prices Lower than Ever,

And now extends a cordial invitation to his friends, patrons, and public generally.

Imported and Domestic

DRYGOODS!

Full lines of

MERINO UNDERWEARS,

For Ladies, Gents, Boys, Misses and Children.

Hosiery, Gloves, Boots and Shoes, HATS, CAPS, CARPETS AND OIL CLOTHS,

And the most complete assortment of

NOTIONS

in Central Pennsylvania, and prices that will compel you in self defence to buy of him. Also Fish, Salt, etc. 18oct

PENNS VALLEY LOOK HERE!

CLOTHING!! CLOTHING!!

JUST RECEIVED,

A LARGE STOCK

OF

Cloth & Cassimere,

OF

LATE STYLES,

which I am prepared to have made up in suits at Remarkably Low Figures.

READY-MADE CLOTHING

cheaper than can be bought

ELSEWHERE.

J. W. SHAFFER
Market Street,
18oct6m LEWISBURG, Pa.

HARDWARE & STOVES.

HARDWARE & STOVES.

THOMAS A. HICKS & BRO.

We have a very large and complete stock of Hardware, the largest that was ever before offered by any firm to the people of this county, and are selling at the very lowest possible rates

Iron, Steel and Nails, Locks, Glass and Putty,

Pure White Leads and Linseed Oil; Turpentines and Varnishes, all which we warrant to give satisfaction. Our Pure Lead will cover as much surface as any in the market and cannot be excelled for whiteness. READY MIXED PAINT put up in any quantity to suit people, from one-pound cans to one gallon cans, all ready for use. These paints we warrant to be mixed with pure lead and oil, and are free from all adulteration.

MECHANICS' TOOLS.—We pay special attention to this branch, and keep a full line of Saws, Chisels, Hammers and Bailey's Iron Planes; Horse nails of all kinds, Trace Chains, Hames, Etc. FULL LINE OF SADDLERY OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS. COACH WOOD WORK.—Spokes, Felloes, Patent Wheels of the most improved patterns; Mrs. Potts' Improved Flat Irons, cheap, convenient and durable—polished and nickel-plated. Johnston's Prepared Kalsomine; put up in 5-pound packages; easily put on, and cheaper than paper. We have all colors.

STOVES.

We have the only Reversible, Top-plate Cooking Stoves in the market. The Keystone, Susquehanna and Juniata, which we warrant to be the best bakers and the heaviest stoves in the market, we will sell at the very lowest price and give written guarantees. Also all kinds of Ranges and other stoves. COME AND SEE OUR KEYSTONE COOK STOVE; IT IS THE HANDSOMEST IN THE WORLD.

To cure hams.—Take the hams as soon as cut, lay on a dry shelf, take one tablespoonful of saltpetre to a ham and rub thoroughly on the fleshy side of the ham; as soon as dissolved the next day rub all over with dry salt, in the bone and every crevice; after rubbing two or three times, they are ready for smoking; cover well, and hang up to dry.

MARRIED.

On Sept. 9, Mr. Oscar E. Harlacher and Miss Fyetta J. Smith, both of Sugar Valley, Clinton Co.

On Sept. 23, Mr. Benjamin E. Keister and Miss Theresa C Reichard, both of Loganville, Clinton Co.

On 4, at Mr. Forber's, by W. E. Fisher, Henry Null and Lizzo Lantz, both of near Bellefonte.

DIED.

On the 5th inst in Benner township, George Wesley, son of Wm. and Margaret Ishler, aged 8 years 1 month and 5 days.

In Watsontown, at the residence of her son, Jas. Duncan, Caldwell, on the 2nd inst., Mrs Isabella C. Caldwell, aged 79 years, relict of Jas. D. Caldwell. [Deceased was a daughter of Jas. Duncan, Esq., late of Centre Co., dec'd. and a sister of Wm. C. Duncan, Esq., of Lewisburg.

At Aaronsburg, Mrs. Haffly, wife of Benj. Haffly.

"Farmers' Mills."

J. B. FISHER, PROPRIETOR.

PENN HALL, PA.

Offers the HIGHEST market prices in CASH, on delivery, for

Wheat,

Corn, Rye,

Oats, etc.,

At the above well-known Mill.

Ground Plaster and Salt always on hand at the lowest rates. 20 sep tf

ANOTHER GREAT STRIKE!

J. BRACKBILL,

BELLEFONTE, PA.,

has just received a

NEW ADDITION OF ALL KINDS OF FURNITURE,

to his large stock always on hand,

CHEAPER THAN EVER FOR CASH!

A number of Bedroom suites—walnut and painted suites.
Also,

WALL PAPER

2aug 3m.

HO! FOR

SPRING MILLS!!

Stoves! Stoves!

TINWARE!!

HARDWARE!!

A full line of all kinds of Stoves.
A full line of Tinware.
Hardware for all, Coachmakers and Mechanics included,
At the New Store of
6sept f THOS. A. HICKS & BRO.

GET GOOD BREAD,

By calling at the new and extensive bakery establishment of

JOSEPH CEDARS,

(Successor to J. H. Sands,)

Opposite the Iron Front on Allegheny street where he furnishes every day

Fresh Bread,
Cakes of all kinds,
Pies, etc., etc.,
Candies,
Spices,
Nuts,
Fruits.

Anything and everything belonging to the business. Having had years of experience in the business, he flatters himself that he can guarantee satisfaction to all who may favor him with their patronage.
30 aug tf JOSEPH CEDARS.

DRUGS! DRUGS!! DRUGS!!! S. T. Shugert, having purchased the Drug store on Allegheny street, Bellefonte, next door to the hardware Store of Hicks & Bro., has stocked and filled it out with all the most popular

DRUGS & MEDICINES,
CHEMICALS, PERFUMERY
SOAPS, COMBS AND BRUSHES,
TRUSSES, SUPPORTERS, BRACES
FANCY AND TOILET
ARTICLES, &c., &c., &c.

Patent Medicines, Alcohol, pure Wines and Liquors for medical purposes only. Physician's prescriptions carefully compounded and orders answered with care and dispatch. Farmers and Physicians from the country will find our stock of Medicines complete, warranted genuine and of the best quality.

This Store will remain under the direction of the accomplished druggist and pharmacist heretofore connected with it, Mr. H. M. Horrington, and we respectfully solicit the custom of our friends and the old patrons of the store.
19aptf S. T. SHUGERT.

NEW MILLINERY AND FANCY GOODS STORE AT POTTER'S MILLS.

Mrs. Anna M. Weaver takes pleasure in announcing to the people of Potters Mills and vicinity, that she will open a new and elegant

STOCK OF FANCY GOODS,

in connection with a Millinery Store, on Saturday, Oct. 20th. A full line of choice and fashionable goods always on hand at popular prices.

Dressmaking in all its branches will be a prominent feature of the business. 11oct3m

COBURN AND SPRING MILLS.

—:o:— —:o:— —:o:—

MOTZ & SNOOK.

Coburn Station.

Wholesale and RETAIL DEALERS IN

--ALL KINDS OF GRAIN:--

WHEAT, RYE,

OATS, CORN,

CLOVERSEED, &c., &c.

Coal, Plaster and Salt

DELIVERED AT SPRING MILLS,

by the Car load, and at wholesale and retail at Coburn station.

Highest Cash Price Paid For Grain.

COAL SOLD AT THE LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES.
1oct 3m MOTZ & SNOOK.

SPRING, - - - - - - - - 1877.

WE ARE NOW PREPARED.

FOR THE SPRING TRADE.

WE HAVE THE GOODS!

PRICES LOW!

selection Unsurpassed! stock large.

And now we extend a cordial invitation to our friends, patrons and the public generally. We will say this, Come! if we do not show you

THE BEST SELECTED STOCK

AT PRICES LOWER THAN USUAL,

and if we cannot prove that it is to your interest to patronize us, then don't buy; but come and satisfy yourself.

We have opened a full line of

DRY GOODS

Clothing, Carpets,

Boots & Shoes, Groceries,

QUEENSWARE, GLASSWARE, WOOD AND WILLOW WARE, HATS AND CAPS,

and in fact everything and anything embraced in the above line.

We will beat everything in prices and assortment, and our past, we trust, will be a sufficient guarantee to our patrons of fair and honest treatment. We have established and will maintain our reputation. The large trade we do enables us to get fresh goods daily, which is a great advantage to our patrons in all lines, and more especially in Groceries. Call, and it will prove to your interest.

VALENTINES & CO.

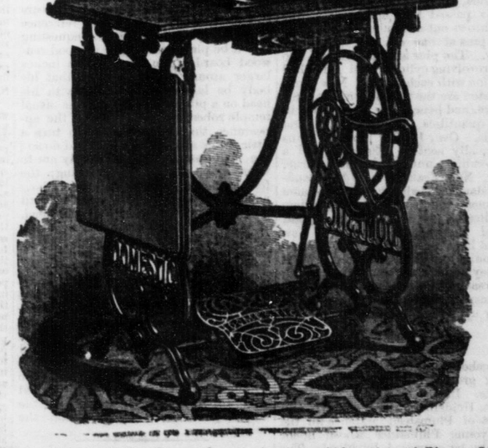
H. HERMAN, Manager.

NEW OPENING!

(NEXT DOOR TO NEWMAN'S EAGLE CLOTHING STORE.)

BUNNEL AND AIKENS,

Music and Sewing Machine Store.



CALL at the New Store and see the largest stock & variety of Pianos, Organs and Sewing machines in this part of the state.

THE NEW DOMESTIC—Still ahead.
" ST. JOHN—Latest out.
" DAVIS—With vertical feed.
" NEW AMERICAN—For $30.
" SINGER—$30.
" HOWE—$30.
" WEED—$30.
" REMINGTON—$30.
" WHITNEY—At $30.
" WHITE—At $30.

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A ROMANCE OF ARIZONA.

A Tale of Principles and a Pony vs. Beauty and Gold Untold—How Mountain Joe Bought the Beast and Won the Beauty.

A correspondent, writing from Tucson, Arizona, to the Pittsburg *Telegraph*, tells the following interesting story of frontier life:

"There comes 'Mountain Joe' on his pony," said my friend, Col. Feance Fitz Roy, to-day, as we were seated in the shade of a spreading mulberry, in the Grand Plaza. The person referred to was a handsome-looking young man of perhaps thirty-five, something above the medium height, of graceful carriage and agile appearance. He was armed with a half-carbine, half-bavy revolver, that hung in a belt by his left side, and was clad in a buckskin suit.

"'Mountain Joe,' as you call him, colonel, seems to be rather a fine specimen of the frontiersman, but I don't see anything remarkable about his pony, to which you particularly refer." *

"Thereby hangs a tale, which I will unfold if you feel like listening to it."

"Go on; tell it by all means."

"'Mountain Joe,' as he is called, was born somewhere in the Eastern States, and, infatuated with the Indian stories he had read, ran away from his parents and came to the Southwest. But he has had some hard knocks since, and the hardest were received in earning that pony, or rather $5 worth of it. You see, a few years ago old Senor Romuldo, whose ranch lies out along the Pinto road, owned that pony and one of the loveliest daughters in all these parts. He was immensely wealthy and owned several valuable mines, and there was no telling how much gold and silver bullion he had stored away.

"Now, all the young fellows around here were crazy after the girl Inez, but Joe set his heart on the pony, and wanted to buy it. He is a fellow who always has his own way, and it is a blessed good thing that his head is always right, otherwise somebody would get into trouble. But when Joe tried to buy the pony everybody thought he was balked for once.

"The Senor asked $65 for it, and Joe dug around to raise the money. He raised it, all except $5, and wanted Romuldo to trust him for the rest of it till he would come back from a hunting expedition. This the old Spanish curmudgeon refused to do, and Joe vainly appealed to his friends to loan him the other V. Failing, he got mad and swore that he would not live in such a community. One day he left and was not heard from for nearly a year.

"In the meantime a band of Kickapoo Indians swooped down upon Romuldo's ranche, during his absence in town, ran off his stock and carried the pretty Inez away into their mountain fastnesses. Several parties went out in search of the captive, only to be ambushed and whipped. Then it was that Senor Romuldo began to bewail the absence of 'Mountain Joe,' for everybody had faith that he could have rescued the lovely Inez from the dreadful fate in store for her.

"Finally, just as the unhappy Spaniard was giving up in despair, Joe suddenly put in an appearance. 'If you will recover my child,' said Romuldo, 'I will give you a half million dollars. You may have half my property, and whatever else you may ask.' 'I am not particular about the reward,' said Joe, 'but I'll try and rescue the girl.'

"And then he set about making preparations for the undertaking. Several gallant young fellows volunteered to go with him, but he declined their services. He oiled up that overgrown revolver of his, stowed away about 500 cartridges and about ten pounds of jerked meat in his clothes, and taking the trail of the Kickapoos, set out in the early morning. He followed it all day cautiously, and by night was far up the mountains. The next day, near noon, as he reached the brow of an immense precipice, the redskins opened on him in the rear.

"He was completely trapped. All means of retreat were cut off, and there was death both before and behind him. But Joe made up his mind to die game. Dodging behind a rock, he opened with his shooting-iron and made it lively for the ambushers. Every shot told, and soon a dozen dead Indians were stretched out on the mountain top. But their comrades were undaunted, and nearly a hundred of them made a dash to seize him. He had already killed twenty-six of them, but he saw that he must soon be overpowered.

"Fight was impossible, and preferring to kill himself rather than be tortured by the Indians, he rushed to the precipice, fully 2,000 feet high, and leaped into space.

"But during his fearful descent he did not lose his presence of mind. He was going down near the face of the rocks, and observed that stunted pines and hemlocks grew out of the frequent crevices. He began grasping in the tops of them, which first bent and then broke, but he found that he was breaking the force of his fall. For the last 300 feet the bushes were thick, and Joe was soon going down, dropping from one to the other in perfect safety.

"At last he reached the bottom, suffering from a few bruises and several rather serious wounds received in the contest with the Indians overhead. Just as he was congratulating himself upon his wonderful escape another pack of red devils broke the chapral and opened fire. Another hand-to-hand contest took place and Joe killed nine of his enemies. He then started to run along the base of the cliff, when on a sudden the earth gave way under him and he fell into a deep fissure. The Indians were immediately upon him, and fired two or three volleys down the hole and then covered it up with immense boulders.

"Joe has fallen twenty feet, and realizing the danger from shots from above, got under the shelving of the rock and thus avoided the balls. The Indians, supposing him dead, made no further investigations. Realizing his desperate situation, Joe set about extricating himself, and found that he was in a vast cave with a large number of ramifications. In the midst of pitchy darkness he began his exploration, which continued for four or five days, but which to him seemed as many years.

"The jerked meat on his person satisfied the cravings of his appetite, and he found plenty of pure water to drink. At last he gave up, and lay down to die Listening intently he heard what seemed like human voices, and this once more gave him heart. Crawling in the direction from which the sounds came, he at length reached a point from which he was able to look into a vast rotunda, fitted up in barbaric splendor, and lighted with pine knots and sputtering lamps, and there, reclining on a couch of bear skins, he beheld Inez Romuldo talking with an old Indian squaw, who apparently was her jailer.

"At length the old hag withdrew in an opposite direction, and Joe speedily made his presence known to the fair captive. A hurried consultation followed, and the whole situation was taken in.

"Inez explained that she was held a prisoner by the chief of the tribe, Red Eagle, who was determined she should marry him. Red Eagle was a half-blood, his father being a Spaniard. The entrance to the cave was narrow, well concealed, and its existence known only to a few of the Indians. They still swarmed in the mountains, but in two weeks were going south for a raid upon the settlements, and only a small guard were to be left in the cave.

"All this Inez hurriedly explained to Joe, and it was agreed that he was to lie concealed in the unexplored portions of the cave to the rear, recover from his wounds, and wait till the Indians left before attempting a rescue, while Inez was to furnish him with provisions from her own allowance.

"The chief, Red Eagle, in the meantime treated her with distinguished consideration, offering her no indignities, and ordering that she should have whatever she called for. After three weeks of weary waiting Inez learned from the old woman that Red Eagle and his braves had gone south, and that four braves had been left to guard her night and day. They took up their places in the far corner of the great hall, and Joe waited impatiently until they should go to sleep. Day and night were the same in the cave, but finally the braves stretched themselves out one after another to sleep. That sleep was their last, for four shots from Joe's revolving carbine fired in rapid succession killed them all before either was aware of his danger.

"The old woman was forced to guide them to the entrance of the cave, which was found after many and tortuous windings, and Inez and Joe emerged from their living tomb just after sunrise. Joe then saw that he had passed entirely through the mountain.

"Romuldo and his friends had long given them both up for dead, and their feelings may be better imagined than described when they returned safe and sound after their miraculous adventures. Ever since then Joe has ridden that pony and has been perfectly happy."

"But you don't mean to tell me, colonel, that Joe got no other reward than that miserable little piece of horseflesh. He married Inez, of course."

"That's the way the story writers would fix things," said the colonel, "but they never deal in facts as I have done. The Senor was as good as his word, and got a surveyor to divide the ranch into two equal parts, and showed Joe about fifteen cart loads of gold and silver bullion as his share.

"'No, sir,' said Joe, 'I want none of these. I want that sorrel pony. Here are the $60, and I want to know if you will trust me for the other $5.'

"'I'll give you the pony and anything else you want,' said the Senor. 'You deserve anything that you will ask for.'

"But with all that the Senor could do or say, Joe made him take the $60 and let him have the pony with $5 due on it."

"Well, that is the most unnatural ending to a wonderfully romantic story I ever heard. Col. Fitz Roy, there is something wrong with the sentiment and civilization of Tucson,"

"Now, don't deceive yourself there again," put in the colonel. "'Mountain Joe' and Inez Romuldo are to be married next week, and we will both go to the wedding."

A Black Hills Episode.

Five strangers, mounted on thoroughbred-looking horses, made their entrance into this city yesterday afternoon, writes a correspondent from Deadwood, in the Black Hills. They were all large and tough-looking citizens, each supplied with a new light-colored sombrero and otherwise disguised with new clothing throughout. They swaggered about the streets some time—a little too long for their own good. About four o'clock a young man by the name of May spotted them as road agents—he having been robbed by them about four months ago. Upon making his discovery known to the sheriff, that officer and his deputies went in pursuit. Between six and seven o'clock three of the number visited the post-office with the officers close on their heels. Young May was itching to turn loose on them with his little gun, and as one was crossing the street he recognized him, when the fellow yanked his revolver and opened fire. The first bullet struck May in the left arm, an inch or two below the elbow. The wounded man was equal to the desperate emergency, and instantly pulled his shooter and began to empty it into the desperado. They each exchanged four shots, when the robber ran back to the post-office and took possession of a saddle horse standing there and struck out for tall timber. Hereupon the cry of "stage-robber" was raised and a general fusilade was opened on the fleeing wretch. He attempted to bull-doze the crowd by firing upon them, but the citizens of Deadwood are not made of that kind of stuff, and they sent at least fifty bullets after him with good effect. One ball entered his back, penetrating his right lung and lodging under his breast bone; another struck the horse in the stifle and came out of his breast, going lengthwise through him. The wounded animal carried his wounded rider to within a few feet of the top of the hill, near town, when he fell and rolled to the bottom. The robber jumped off and continued his course, but was gobbled by the sheriff and lodged in jail. The other two agents suffered arrest without resistence.

During the shooting, the street was alive with people, and the affair created indescribable confusion among the pilgrim portion. They took refuge behind the first thing they could reach. Some threw themselves into a sluice ditch at the side of the street, containing six inches of water. Many of the windows in the vicinity of the affray are penetrated by the flying missiles. The strangest feature of the whole thing is that not more men were injured. With the exception of those mentioned, one other man received a slight flesh wound in the face.

The wounded man will probably recover. The three captured are young rangers from Texas. They refuse to talk with any one, but put in their time by cursing everything and everybody in this country. They are a hard crowd. Two of the original number are still at large.

Proverbs.—A Home Amusement.

One of the company who is to guess the proverb leaves the room; the remaining players fix upon some proverb, such as "All is not gold that glitters;" "A bird in the hand is worth two in the bush;" "Birds of a feather flock together;" "Train up a child in the way he should go;" "A miss is as good as a mile." A proverb being chosen, the words are distributed in rotation through the company, each player receiving a word which he must bring in the answer he gives to any question asked by the guesser. We will suppose the proverb, "Train up a child in the way he should go," to have been chosen. The first person will receive the word "train," the second "up," the third "a," the fourth "child," the fifth "in," the sixth "the," and the seventh "way," and so on. The person who has gone out is now called in, and begins his questions with the first player, something in the following manner: *Q.* "Have you been out to-day?" *A.* "No I must *train* myself to like walking better than I do." He turns to the second player. *Q.* are you a member of the National Guard?" *A.* "No I gave it *up* some time ago." The third player has an easy task to bring in the word *a*; but the fourth, with the word *child*, finds his work more difficult. *Q.* "Are you fond of reading?" *A.* "Any *child* might answer that question." Now, the guesser, if he be a sharp reasoner, will see that this answer is evasive, and only given to bring in the word *child*. He will, perhaps guess the proverb at once; and if he is a cautious personage he will go on and finish the round of questions before committing himself by a guess, for he is only allowed three. If he succeeds in guessing the proverb, he has to point out the person whose answer first set him on the right track, who must then pay a forfeit, and go out in his turn to have his powers tested.

A Gambler's Colossal Fortune.

From Switzerland comes the announcement of the death of Francois Blanc, who accumulated a colossal fortune at proprietor of the gaming tables at the watering place of Homburg. With the permission of the ruling prince, he began business there prior to 1840. He started out in a small shanty, but coined money so rapidly that in a short time he was able to lay out the grounds about the village into a lovely park, filled with beautiful summer houses, restaurants and fountains, and to erect a splendid *rurhaus* for the accommodation of visitors and his faro and roulette tables. He had excellent concerts and the most attractive *soirees* given at his expense; and all the time he was growing richer and richer. The big city of Frankfort was near by, and every evening the young men of the town took the train for Homburg, where not a few of them left their own and their employers' money. The display of money attracted many daring thieves to the place, and at one time it was said to be dangerous to walk the streets alone. When the German government issued its decree prohibiting the watering-place gaming, Blanc removed to Monaco, and ran an establishment there until near his death. His fortune is is estimated at 80,000,000 francs ($16,000,000); and, though a curse is said to rest upon it, none of the heirs seem disposed to hesitate about receiving their share.

A STRANGE MARRIAGE.

Such a Nuptial Ceremony as the World Probably Never Saw Before.

Judge Myrick, of San Francisco, has denied the application to admit to probate the will of Hepsabeth Harrigan, an old and intemperate woman who was married to a young and active man, and who bequeathed all her property to him, and died. The judge, in his decision, tells the whole story as follows:

Samuel Fisher, former husband of Hepsabeth, died at Stockton in April, 1874. In the latter part of that year she removed to San Francisco. In 1875 she purchased the residence at 412 Jones street, where she resided until her death. In May, 1876, she first met Mr. Harrigan. Prior to that she had met two or three men nearly of her own age, but from the time she and Harrigan became acquainted he was the subject of her thought and consideration, and marriage to him was her prevailing wish. She and Harrigan met at the houses of mutual acquaintances, and passed evenings engaged in social amusements, such as card playing and the like, and then he became a constant visitor at the house. Her health was failing, and she had turns of physical and mental prostration.

In November, 1876, she became engaged to marry Harrigan. About that time she was unable to leave the house, and was thereafter mostly confined to her bed. It was arranged between them that their marriage should occur at Christmas, 1876; but, she being sick in bed, it was postponed. On the eleventh day of January, 1877, the marriage ceremony was performed between them. That afternoon, accompanied by her nurse and a friend, she rode to the office of the Safe Deposit Company, being bolstered up with pillows and taking stimulants during the ride. She gave directions that her funds and property in the vaults of the company should be subject to access by Mr. Harrigan. After returning home, she tried on a wedding dress which had been made for her, and in the evening was dressed and aided down stairs to the parlor, and was assisted to stand while the ceremony was proceeding. The clergyman officiating thought that the circumstances were peculiar, but as a number of reputable people were present he did not deem it necessary for him to institute special inquiries. She sat in the parlor in an easy chair during the evening, receiving stimulants from her nurse.

Two days after that the will in question was made. Prior to the marriage ceremony she had sent for an attorney who had formerly transacted business for her, and she advised with him in reference to a will, and he prepared the will in question, and was present at its execution. Two physicians were also present, and subscribed the will as witnesses. One physician was called in to examine her as to soundness of mind. His interview did not exceed thirty minutes, but he declared her of sound mind. Another, physician, who had before attended upon her, did not upon the trial express a decided opinion upon that subject, but on the evening of the execution of the will, after leaving the house, did declare that he had that evening witnessed the execution of a will, and that the woman who made it was no more fit to make a will than a boy of four years. The attorney read the will to her, section by section, and asked her if that was her wish, to which she assented. She seemed, to the persons present, to understand the business in hand, although she was very ill and weak. The will was executed and attested in due form.

"The story of her remaining days is soon told. She failed rapidly. On Feb. 26, 1877, Dr. Ingersoll was called. He found her in an imbecile condition. On March 10 her mind was entirely gone. She was then weak and sick, helpless and senseless, in which condition she lingered until the fifth of April, and then the end. During the lifetime of Fisher, at least for some time, she (Mrs. Fisher) had been addicted to drink, which caused restlessness, loss of sleep, and frequent walking at night. After his death she drank more, and during the past year or two of her life she drank on an average a gallon of whisky a week.

"Several months before her death she craved constantly for liquor. Her physicians warned her that death would ensue unless she would cease the use of alcohol, but without effect. The demijohn had to be hid from her, and the liquor dealt out to her in smaller quantities. She would have it, and a tumbler of it was placed on her table on retiring for night use. She was sixty-three years old, be forty-six; she wealthy, he impecunious; she weak in mind and failing in health, he strong and vigorous; he knowing she could live only a short time, that she was drinking herself to death; that thoughts of love or associations were absurd; he took her for her money."

Under this decision the husband will take one-half the property, provided his marriage is sustained, and the other half will go the daughter. If the marriage should eventually be declared null, all the property will go to the daughter. The estate is valued at about $70,000.

Clothes-Pins.

Insignificant as the common wooden clothes-pin is itself, its manufacture forms no mean part in American industries, and the numerous factories in New England and other States furnish employment to thousands of people. There are several large clothes-pin manufactories in Pennsylvania and Ohio, and one in the vicinity of Saratoga, N. Y., each of which is capable of turning out a thousand boxes, or 72,000 pins per week. There are several small factories scattered throughout Massachusetts, New Hampshire and Vermont, and all are run by water-power. As a rule, those engaged in the manufacture of clothes-pins are Quakers. Beech, white birch and poplar are the woods used in making the article, the birch and poplar being considered the best. The machinery employed is very simple. The wood is first sawed into logs of four feet in length, and then cut into small square sticks by means of a cutting machine. Each stick, after being rounded in a lathe, is passed into another machine which throws out a number of perfectly formed pins at one cut and with great rapidity. The pins are then thrown into a large revolving cylinder and smoothed by friction with each other. New York and Boston are the principal markets for this ware, and hence they are shipped in large quantities to the West, and Australia. Over 100,000 boxes of pins are annually sent to England, and a corresponding number to Melbourne, Sydney, New Zealand, and the Sandwich Islands. Owing to the depression in business the past two years, prices have fallen off twenty-five per cent., and some of the manufacturers in New England have ceased operations because they could buy cheaper from the West than they could manufacture themselves, besides saving the expenses of packing and transportation. The price depends entirely upon the finish and number in a box.

Stüdent Dueling.

Konigshofen, on the Tauber, is the dueling ground of the South German students. It lies on the line of railway between Heidelberg and Warsburg, and is a sort of Plumstead Marshes for the fierce young Philistines whose honor can only be appeased by blood. The London *Echo* states that one day about three months ago, a special carriage load of nearly one hundred *Burschen* (boys) from the universities of Erlangen, Wurzburg, Tubingen, Heidelberg, Bazel, and Strasburg was deposited at Konigshofen station, with a couple of surgeons and with all the customary paraphernalia of offence and defence needed for a proper German *Pankerel*, even including a stock of bandages and some pounds of ice. They hired the great room at one of the hotels for their learned consultations and their drinking. The proceedings were conducted with closed doors, but the suspicions of the hotel keeper were at last aroused by the continual demand for fresh water, and by the fact that water vessels came back stained with blood. He sent for the local police, and no fewer than twenty-five of the learned youths were discovered to be scratched, although with wounds which were happily only skin deep.

Economy in Clothing.

One of the most important items in the family expenses is the clothing, especially since there is so much of what is called "cloth" made up, for boys and men, that will hardly hold together. With the average family the income is limited, and the prices of shoddy articles are so small that there is a strong inducement to purchase the so-called "cheap" goods.

It is perhaps not too much to say that the majority of people buy low-priced clothing. But, as a matter of fact, they are the most expensive goods that can be worn. A strong fine-textured, well-made article will outwear at least three of this poor material, and it does not really cost as much, considering the amount of wear, to say nothing of the shabby appearance of faded cloth—the vexation of having the garments continually breaking to pieces, the necessity of daily repairs, with the unsafe feeling when one steps a little high, or puts on an unusual strain.

The excuse which we have suggested for buying such goods we know is a hard one to meet, being in the majority of cases the want of money to get better goods. But it is better to make the old coat last a little longer, and put all the money into the rest of the suit, and when the money one will soon have to find to supply another cheap suit is at hand, get a good coat. As a wise and economical rule, one should never purchase anything but a good article.

The care of clothing is a very important matter. It makes a great difference in the looks and wear of a hat or coat, whether it is thrown down on the lounge or chair when taken off, or carefully hung up. With two boys the expense of their clothing is often nearly one-half in difference—mainly, as we think, because one of them will always hang up his clothes carefully, while the other's may be found anywhere—when they can be found at all. Properly brushing and cleaning goods, and mending them as soon as required, rather than waiting until the thread ravels out, or the hole has grown too large to be neatly repaired, add greatly to their durability.

When they get a little seedy, have some tailor who does the work cheap and well give them a good cleaning and pressing. This may be done several time to a good suit, and each time they will "look as good as new." Here is where true economy comes in, in the care of clothing and proper attention to repairing and cleansing. More than half the expense can be saved in the bill for the year if pains are taken to secure material worthy of such care.—*Golden Rule.*

A Complete Outfit.

Sid. Macomber said he had everything in his store "from a jack knife to a pulpit, and from a cambric needle to a clap of thunder." But even Sid. would have to acknowledge himself "just out of the article" if a needy customer had called on him to furnish a wife. Here is an instance where a London merchant outdid the American tradesman, according to a London journal:

An officer of the army, who was going out to India to join his regiment, recently made all his purchases at a famed West End establishment, where the boast is that everything can be had there cheap and of the best. The customer was such a large buyer that the proprietor, contrary to the usage, stepped forward to thank him and to express a hope that the officer was perfectly satisfied and had been able to find everything required. The captain thanked the proprietor and answered:

"Nearly all."

"Not all?" was the quick query of the proprietor; "not all? I hoped, sir, we could find you everything."

"Why, it is out of your line!"

"Out of our line? Not at all, sir."

"Oh, you are quite sure of that, are you?"

"Quite certain, sir."

"Well, then," continued the captain, laughingly, "I want a wife."

"Step this way, sir," and the astonished military man followed. He was through strange labyrinths, and up and down stairs innumerable. *En route* the proprietor communicated these facts: About three or four months prior a beautiful, highly educated girl, of good family, who had lost her parents, and with them all resources, applied to him for employment. He had, after listening to her story, though she was a novice to business, been touched by her friendless situation, gave her employment, and he had found her a worthy and exemplary girl. The captain saw and admired. He bought of her and introduced himself. He came often, bought more, and upon inquiry found all particulars to have been truthfully stated. His manners and appearance pleased the girl, and when he told her the story of how his last want had been mentioned to the proprietor of the establishment it ended in a hearty laugh on both sides; but after the laugh they were married within three days, and they are now on their way to India.

Brigham Young's Burial.

Until nearly noon a living stream poured through the tabernacle, when the doors were closed. The total number reached nearly 18,000 persons, who had taken a last glance. The most affecting scene witnessed was that of an Indian chief, who, arrayed in a gorgeous blanket and feathers, burst into a violent fit of grief as he looked upon the body. A large number of Indians and Chinese passed through the building. After the entry of the crowd had been cut off, the great family of Brigham Young, including nearly all his wives and children, filed around the coffin. His three venerable brothers wept as they viewed the familiar features, and the wives appeared prostrated with grief. Then the coffin was taken from the metallic case, and the features fully exposed, when John M. Young, Brigham Young, jr., Daniel H. Wells, the apostles, and general church authorities viewed the body. The coffin was then fastened up, and placed upon a catafalque raised above the heads of the audience. The coffin was of plain rosewood, with silver handles, without inscription. George W. Cannon read a paper prepared by Brigham four years ago, containing his wishes in reference to the burial of his body, requesting that if be placed in a coffin of good redwood boards from two to three inches larger around than necessary; that his body be laid on a cotton bed with his head on a pillow, dressed in the usual temple robes; the coffin to have the appearance that if he wanted to turn a little to the right or left he could do so; the male members of the family not to wear crape or black mourning; the females not to purchase mourning bonnets or dresses for the occasion, but they might wear them if they had them. If any of his friends desired to say a few words at the funeral ceremonies they might do so, but he desired no crying or mourning.

After singing an original hymn by C. W. Penrose and the performance of the "Dead March in Saul," the congregation was dismissed by Apostle Orson Hyde, and the procession moved east eight abreast on the sidewalk, protected from the crowd by ropes for the entire distance. At Eagle gate, adjoining the Prophet's residence, the *cortege* turned northwest through his grounds to the cemetery on the hill overlooking the valley.

A Rattlesnake with Two Heads.

A Minnesota exchange says: A large rattlesnake was killed in Breathitt county a few days ago that proved to be a curiosity. It was perfectly formed, save it had two well-developed necks and heads. The prongs of the necks were about four inches long, and the snake used both heads at the same time, striking with both, and thrusting out its tongues in a spiteful manner, and had the appearance of two snakes—so much so that the person who killed it did not discover the deformity until his snakeship was dead.

FOR STARCHING LINEN.—Use one tablespoonful powdered borax to one quart of boiling starch; it will improve the stiffness and gloss.

A fool has many disadvantages—he cannot indulge in the luxury of making a fool of himself.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

Items of Interest from Home and Abroad.

A fire broke out in the United States Patent Office at Washington, and before it could be subdued a part of the roof and third story was destroyed. From fifty to seventy thousand valuable models in cases and a large amount of correspondence were lost. The Patent Office edifice was one of the finest public buildings in Washington, and the loss to the government will amount to between five hundred thousand and one million dollars. . . . The Fidelity Savings Bank of Chicago closed its doors on account of inability to pay its depositors, and a receiver is to be appointed . . . . . General McClellan replied to a committee of New Jersey Democrats, accepting the nomination as the candidate of the party for governor. He says in his letter of acceptance that if elected, his policy will be honesty and economy in the expenditures, and the promotion of prosperity throughout the State. . . . . The Presidential party arrived at Lynchburg, Va., where they were welcomed by the citizens. The President replied at length to an address of welcome, and held a public reception which was largely attended. Brief addresses were also made by Secretary Evarts and Postmaster-General Key. . . . . A delegation of twenty-three Sioux Indians, including the well-known chiefs Spotted Tail and Red Cloud, arrived in Washington for the purpose of stating their grievances to the President. Their principal complaint is that the government is trying to put them upon some reservation that does not suit them.

The New Jersey Republican convention met at Trenton, and was presided over by General Judson Kilpatrick. William A. Newell was nominated for governor, and the following resolutions were adopted: Resolved, That we reaffirm the National Republican platform of 1876, especially its cardinal doctrines. Resolved, That the President of the United States, holding his high office by a majority of the electoral votes cast at the last election, and by virtue of the decision of the most supreme tribunal, ever created by Congress, is entitled to the support and respect in his office of every law-abiding citizen, and the peurile efforts of some portions of the Democratic party to throw discredit upon a tribunal largely of their own creation are an exhibition of folly and bad faith which deserve the reprobation and contempt of all right-minded citizens. Resolved, That we cordially recognize the earnestness and sincerity with which President Hayes is laboring to promote the reconciliation of all sections of the country, and to secure an efficient and economical administration of the business of the government. We are united in desiring to see the accomplishment of these great objects, and we pledge our hearty support to every wise measure, calculated to secure the lasting unity and prosperity of the whole country on the basis of impartial justice and equal rights for all citizens of all sections. The remaining resolutions demand the resumption of specie payments at a date not later than that now fixed by law; declare that the nomination of the non-Jersey-man, McClellan, by the Democrats, is a ring proceeding and an insult to the just State pride of every citizen; denounce the Democrats for extravagance in State administration, useless parades, inordinate fees, etc., and pledge the Republican party to reform all these abuses; demand the reduction of the rate of interest to six per cent.; announce unalterable opposition to bonding by religious sects in civil affairs, especially the expenditure of the public school fund; point with pride to the devotion of the Republican party to the interests of labor, as evinced in the tariff; and pledge earnest and undivided support to Mr. Newell. . . . . Anderson Shifflett was hanged at Harrisburg, Va., for the murder of David G. Lawton in 1875. The murderer was paid $25 to kill his victim by the wife and brother of the murdered man, both of whom are in jail under sentence of death, for participating in the crime. . . . . The President and party returned to Washington from their trip South . . . . Much uneasiness was caused in Madison, N. J., and surrounding towns, by a mysterious and fatal disease which attacked and carried off a number of horses . . . . It is understood in New York that Connolly, of the Tweed ring, has offered to pay $1,000,000 in settlement of the suits against him.

John S. Morton, president of the Market Street Railroad Company, of Philadelphia, and the secretary and treasurer of the corporation, were arrested on the charge of conspiracy and attempt to defraud the stockholders. . . . . The Democrats of Wisconsin held their State convention at Fond du Lac, and nominated a ticket headed by James Mallory for governor. . . . . Alexander Long in his first belief that "the will of the people was defeated in the late Presidential election by fraud and chicane, under the protection of the Federal military," and through the ballot box will express its condemnation of the act and the actors. It declares "for the freedom of the ballot unawed by the bayonet," and insists that "military interference in regulating and controling elections is subversive of the first principles of free government. It declares its hostility to the financial policy of the Republican party, withdrawing capital from taxation, increasing the burden of the public debt by declaring currency bonds payable in gold, demonetizing silver in the interest of the creditor and at the expense of the debtor, and attempting to force resumption when it will bring ruin upon the general business interests of the country, and demands instead that the property protected by the government pay its just proportion of the expenses of the government; that silver be remontized and the present resumption act be repealed and resumption be postponed until the financial condition of the country will permit it. It declares its opposition to the longer continuance of the national currency, and demands that the government furnish its own notes in the place thereof. It declares its unyielding opposition to high protective tariffs as vicious in principle, advancing the interests of the few at the expense of the many." . . . . Sydney Myers, president of the broken Merchants', Farmers' and Mechanics' Savings Bank of Chicago, was lodged in jail. . . . . The National Prohibition convention of the United States held a session in New York, among the delegates present being a number of men and women who were prominently connected with the temperance movements in the Eastern and Western States. The necessity of temperance legislation was discussed by several speakers. . . . . A single-scull three-mile boat race on Owasco Lake, N. Y., between five contestants, was won by Charles E. Courtney. . . . On the second day of the New York Republican State convention at Rochester the following nominations were made: For secretary of State, John C. Churchill; for comptroller, Francis Sylvester, for State treasurer, William L. Bostwick; for attorney-general, Grenville Tremain; for State engineer, Howard Soule . . . . . A fire broke out in the business center of Providence, R. I., and before the flames could be extinguished a number of large business houses were burned out, causing a loss of about $750,000, on which there is a partial insurance. . . . . The visiting Sioux Indian chiefs in Washington called on the President at the White House and stated their grievances. . . . . The Maryland Democratic State convention was held at Baltimore and resulted in the nomination of Thomas J. Keating for comptroller. The platform adopted reaffirms the resolutions of the National Democratic convention of St. Louis in 1876; congratulates the Democrats and Conservatives in the Forty-fourth Congress upon the successful reduction of the annual expenses of the government by more than $20,000,000; finds that it is a source of pride and satisfaction to the Democratic party that "its peaceful policy of home rule and non-intervention in the affairs of the States has become a cardinal rule of action in an Administration whose title to office is not derived from an election according to Constitutional methods, but exists by the adjudication of a tribune unknown to the Constitution;" demands a revision of the tariff laws and sympathizes with the workingmen. . . . . The Minnesota Republicans renominated Gov. Pillsbury. The platform indorses President Hayes' policy, demands the remonetization of silver, and favors the early resumption of specie payments. . . . . The Barnstable Savings Bank, of Hyannisport, Mass., has suspended. . . . . Major-General A. L. Pearson, commander of the State troops during the recent riot in Pittsburgh, was arrested on the charge of murder, for ordering the military to fire on the crowd. . . . . Two members of the band concerned in the robbery of the Union Pacific train in Nebraska, were shot and killed, and $20,000 in gold was recovered from them. . . . . Prang's large chromo establishment near Dorchester was destroyed by fire, causing a loss of $100,000.

New York Republican State Convention.

The New York Republican State Convention was held at Rochester. Thomas C. Platt was appointed chairman, Senator Conkling declining the honor. The platform is in opposition to the President's restrictive order in relation to Federal officeholders, and a substitute by George William Curtis, approving the course of the President, was lost by a vote of 109 to 284. The resolutions adopted favor speedy resumption of specie payments and oppose profuse appropriations and grants to carry on works local and sectional in character. That part of the platform referring to the Federal officeholders and the President's Southern policy reads: The office of government is to conserve order, peace and safety, and to protect every citizen in the enjoyment of every right implied by the the Constitution and laws. Unity and fraternal relations in all States and sections, is of the first and highest importance, and the Republican party of New York will heartily support every measure authorized by law adapted to establishing and maintaining commercial and industrial prosperity and tranquility, justice and obedience to lawful authority. The Constitution ordains that "the United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a republican form of government." The only republican government known to the Constitution of any American State is a government chosen by the people. The question whether a case has arisen requiring the President to empley military force to protect a lawful State authority against domestic violence is by the Constitution committed to his decision and to his responsibility. Taking no issue with any decision of this kind which has been made by the National Executive in respect to the employment of troops, and expressing no opinion in regard to the methods and attendant proceedings employed in any instance, we cherish the hope that the action taken in regard to the Southern States will result in peace, tranquility and justice, and no act of the Republicans of New York condncive to its good effects shall be withheld. We insist on purity, frugality and efficiency in every branch of the public service, National and State. To that end we hold these requirements practical and just: First, no needless office, or officer, or public agent should exist; second, compensation for official service should be fair and just, but in no case excessive; third, fit men and no others should hold public trusts; fourth, every official, high or low, should be required at all times faithfully to perform his duty and the whole of it; fifth, no official or officeholder should be subject to political or partisan assessments, or to interference in any way with his political rights or action, and plain laws should forbid and punish all attempts to make or enforce such assessments, to interference or to control or to abridge in any respect the absolute freedom in political action which in this country belongs to all voters alike. In connection with this subject we recur with satisfaction to that portion of the letter of acceptance of Mr. Hayes, wherein he declares that the founders of our government meant that the officer should be secure in his tenure as long as his personal character remained untarnished and the performance of his duties satisfactory. In furtherance of this view, we commend, as worthy of consideration, legislation making officers secure in a limited fixed tenure, and subject to removal only as officers under State laws are removable in this State, on charges to be regularly and openly preferred and adjudged. We hold honest service or labor the best and highest exertion for American citizens and those who labor for others, whether the government or private employers, are as fully entitled as any citizen can be to absolute freedom in all political, civil and religious affairs. They owe the full service they agree to render, and to their employers they owe nothing more. The Constitution of the United States and of the State of New York, and the laws establish equal rights of all citizens and all voters, and we deprecate as unwarrantable and hurtful all attempt by employers, whether representing capital or political power, to encroach upon or coerce others in any of the rights or the exercise of any of the duties of citizenship. In the State of New York the whole number of National officeholders, including clerks and officials of every degree, is 1,455. This is one national officer to subordinate to 152 voters. Of State, county and town officials there are in this State 133,513. This is one State, county or town official to every 8½ voters. When the potential functions of local officers are taken into account, their nearness to the citizen and their power over his property, taxes and interest, their relative influence becomes even greater than the numbers indicate. The exclusion of public servants from political action would disfranchise a great body of our fellow citizens. Such laws make no such exclusion, and we deny as an imputation upon the people of New York, that they are or have been dominated by the nation's subordinate officials, and we can conceive of no condition of affairs short of extinction of manhood and patriotism in which a postmaster or clerk could subdue to his partisan will 152 other electors, or exert any other influence beyond such as his character might give him.

It is estimated that the Russians have loot 70,000 men thus far in the war with Turkey . . . . Gen. Grant visited Stratford-on-Avon, the home of Shakespeare, and was presented with a very cordial address, enclosed in a casket made from the mulberry tree planted by the great English dramatist. . . . . William E. Howard, a colored convict in the prison at Auburn, N. Y., was killed by a blow from the leg of an iron bedstead in the hands of another convict named Harvey Thorp. . . . . The difference between the two men led to the assault. . . . . Gen. Levitski, who was at the head of the Russian army of the Danube, and who was deprived of his command for failing to reinforce Gen. Skobeleff, has committed suicide. . . . . A fire at Goldsboro, N. C., destroyed property valued at $40,000, most of which is covered by insurance. . . . . At a cabinet meeting in Washington the questions to be treated in the coming message of the President were discussed. The message will be quite brief, and will consist mainly of the reasons for summoning an extra session of Congress.

The *National Republican*, the Washington administration organ during General Grant's term, has passed into the hands of A. M. Clapp, late government printer, who will hereafter conduct it as an independent Republican newspaper. . . . . Colonel David H. Armstrong has been appointed United States Senator from Missouri to succeed the late Senator Bogy. . . . . The business part of Putnam, Conn., was destroyed by fire. Loss, about $200,000, on which there is an insurance. . . . . At Washington ex-Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Sawyer, ex-Commissioner of Customs Haines and Frank Brooks, of New York city, were found guilty of the charge of procuring the payment of a fraudulent claim against the government for $57,000. Sawyer was a United States Senator from South Carolina between the years 1868 and 1873 . . . . In answer to numerous inquiries at the Department of State at Washington, the proclamation of the President, calling for an extra session of Congress on October 15, has been published.

At Richmond, Ky., Perry White, a colored man, was shot and killed by Hon. Cassius M. Clay, formerly United States minister to Russia. White's mother had been discharged from Clay's employ, and she had been heard threatened to revenge her removal. Meeting Mr. Clay on the roadside, White rushed upon him, after an altercation, when he drew a pistol and fired twice. Mr. Clay was exonerated by a coroner's jury. . . . . The Workingmen party of Massachusetts have nominated Wendall Phillips for governor . . . . . A reduction of $3,880,000 in the public debt was made during September. . . . . William Hartman, leader of a body of striking railroad employes at Reading, Pa., was fired upon a posse of sheriff's officers when commanded to halt. The fire was returned and Hartman received wounds from which he died. . . . . An election in Hartford, Conn., resulted in the success of the Democratic ticket. . . . . Senor Castino Mata and his son, permanently connected with the Cuban insurrection, have surrendered to the Spaniards. Senor Castillo was minister of foreign affairs under the Cuban government. . . . . Over 750,000 persons have been perished during the famine in India. . . . . A number of buildings were burned in Indianapolis, Ind., and a loss incurred of $75,000. . . . . The savings bank at Hannis, Mass., suspended after a heavy run of several days.

An Automatic Horse.

Mr. J. H. Nolan, whose ingenuity and success as an inventor has already secured him a high standing in the mechanical world, has just invented a novel means of locomotion, which is in the form of an automatic or self-propelling horse, the locomotion being produced by the weight of the rider and the weight which is carried. The "horse" and its appliances are models of mechanical simplicity, and any amount of speed required can be secured, in fact can be made to go a mile faster than the fastest trotting horse of the day. A small "horse," capable